Never Sheathe the Sword Until Victory Is Won

Nippon Times Evening

Win on the Home Front And on the Battle Front

No. 15,798 TOKYO, MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1943 Price 8 Sen

Japan Relinquishes Its Control OVER PEKING LEGATION QUARTER TO NANKING

Signing of New Agreement Announced By Board of Information--Complete Accord Reached Today on New Action

In step with Japan's rendition of its concessions and relinquishment of its extraterritorial rights in China, which were recently agreed upon by the Imperial Japanese Government and the National Government of the Republic of China, a new agreement between the two nations was announced by the Board of Information at noon today concerning the restoration to the latter of Japan's administrative rights over the Peking Legation Quarter.

The full text of this epochal development as released by the Board of Information follows:

"Along with the negotiations concerning the enforcement of the rendition of Japanese exclusive concessions, which were already agreed upon and signed in accordance with the Agreement between Japan and China Concerning the Rendition of Concessions and Relinquishment of Extraterritorial Rights concluded on January 9 of this year, the Japanese Government has had their Ambassador to China conduct negotiations with the Foreign Minister of the National Government of China concerning the restoration of administrative rights over the Peking Legation Quarter by the National Government in accordance with Article 5 of the said Agreement. A complete accord of views having been reached between them, an agreement concerning the enforcement of the restoration of the Peking Legation Quarter and attached terms of understanding were signed today, March 22."

AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE RESTORATION OF THE PEKING LEGATION QUARTER

March 22, 1943

With respect to the enforcement of the restoration of the Peking Legation Quarter in accordance with Article 5 of the Agreement Between Japan and China Concerning the Rendition of Concessions and Relinquishment of Extraterritorial Rights which was concluded at Nanking on the ninth day of the first month of the 18th year of Syowa corresponding to the ninth day of the first month of the 32nd year of the Republic of China, the undersigned have discussed and decided upon the following terms:

Article 1.

The enforcement of the restoration of administrative rights over the Peking Legation Quarter by the Government of the Republic of China shall take place on the 30th day of the third month of the 18th year of Syowa, corresponding to the 32nd year of the Republic of China.

Article 2.

Such establishments in the Legation Quarter as roads, bridges, sewers, canals and walls shall be transferred to China without compensation simultaneously with the enforcement of the present agreement.

Article 3.

The Government of the Republic of China shall respect and reaffirm the rights and interests with respect to real estate and

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Back From Front

Reichsfuehrer Hitler

Germans Continue Steady Advance Along Donetz; Soviet Cities Raided

Soviets Lose 946 Tanks in 10 Days--Luftwaffe Active

Domei

BERLIN, March 21.—German land forces either destroyed or captured 946 Soviet tanks on the eastern front during the period from March 11 to 20, the German High Command announced on Sunday.

The same day the German High Command also revealed that crack German forces in the Kharkov and Bielgorod sectors have advanced to the vast areas on the upper reaches of the Donetz River.

Meanwhile, German planes carried out intense bombing attacks upon the railway junction of Bataisk, the industrial zones in Leningrad and the upper reaches of the Volga River, as well as Murmansk and its harbor facilities, causing great havoc.

Last Saturday, Red forces staged small-scale counter-offensives in the southwestern sector of Vyazma, in the northern area of Lake Ilmen and in the southern sector of Lake Ladoga, but all of them were completely frustrated with the Soviet troops reported to have sustained considerable losses.

Moscow Admits Loss

Domei

MOSCOW, March 21.—The Soviet Information Bureau finally recognized the loss of Bielgorod today, and announced in an official communique that the Red Army had withdrawn from Bielgorod.

Soviets Driven Out

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, March 20.—German forces have driven out enemy troops from the vast area on the western shore of the mid-stream of the Donetz River, southeast of Kharkov, and this morning German authorities declared that not a single Soviet soldier now remains on the west shore of the river.

Then, with the occupation of Bielgorod, northeast of Kharkov, the threat to Kharkov has been completely removed, and Soviet forces north of Bielgorod have been broken up into small units which are now being surrounded and annihilated, the announcement further added.

In the Orel line, and also at some points in the north, Soviet units are continuing resistance with considerable strength. But on the Soviet side the shortage of tanks, guns and other heavy arms has become particularly evident, according to German observations, and thus in a certain sector, the Germans have turned to the offensive.

A Moscow broadcast reported that

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Nanking Peace Corps Mops Up Enemy Reds

Domei

HSUCHOW, March 21.—The Peace Preservation Corps under the command of Hao Pong, which has been cooperating closely with the Japanese Forces in mopping-up operations in Anhwei and Kiangsu provinces since its organization last October, has gained remarkable results during February, according to field dispatches received here. The Peace Preservation Corps engaged in 34 battles against Communist bandits taking 34 prisoners and capturing one light machine-gun, 30 rifles and other arms and ammunition. The number of enemy dead left on the battlefield totaled 887.

ENEMY CRUSHED IN BURMA RAID

200 Anglo-Indian Soldiers Smashed By 15 Japanese

Domei

A CERTAIN BASE ON NORTH BURMA-INDIA FRONTIER, March 21.—Severe battles have been staged near the Northern Burma-India border between crack Imperial Japanese Forces and Anglo-Indian troops which have launched desperate counter-attacks in a futile attempt to penetrate into Burma. On March 4, a Japanese scouting squad led by Sub-Lieutenant X, consisting of 14 men, made a surprise attack on the headquarters of an enemy battalion comprising 200 men, crushed the enemy unit and moreover captured large amounts of arms and ammunition and a set of delicate wireless apparatus, thereby contributing greatly to the operations of an unnamed unit.

Sub-Lieutenant X was the bold officer who successfully carried out the mission of scouting the enemy in the wilds along the upper reaches of the Chindwin River in October last year.

The Sub-Lieutenant, on March 4, started on his scouting expedition in a certain area followed by 14 men. He learned from the natives that a powerful enemy unit was stationed at a village.

As the enemy was not aware of the approach of the Japanese scouts, the officer promptly decided to carry out a bold bayonet charge into the enemy's headquarters. At 11:40 a.m., Sub-Lieutenant X rushed into the

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Hitler Blasts Jewry, Lauds Heroes, At 4th Rites for German War-Dead

Domei

BERLIN, March 21.—Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler, who is now back in Berlin from his trip to the front, assured the nation that the Eastern Front has been solidly stabilized, in his message delivered at the commemorative ceremony for fallen heroes held at 1 p.m. today at the Zeughaus here, which was broadcast throughout Germany in a special radio program.

The Fuehrer's speech obtained in full by the Nippon Times, follows:

"For the fourth time we are commemorating this day in this house. The date was changed this year because I believed I could not with calm conscience leave the place of work to which I had been tied down for months.

"Thanks to the sacrifice and to the heroism of our soldiers on the Eastern Front a definite success has now been obtained in overcoming the crisis which an undeserved fate had meted out to our soldiers, in stabilizing the front and in starting those measures which during the coming months are again to secure our success until final victory.

"How great the danger was last winter of the oldest civilized Continent being overrun by barbarians, may be judged by the historians of the future. The fact that this danger has now been overcome and banned from Europe will remain the eternal merit of those soldiers whom we are commemorating today.

"We clearly recognize that the dispute in which Europe finds herself since the first World War, is gradually assuming the character of a fight which may be compared only with the greatest historical events of the past. A pitiless war has been forced on us by the eternal Jewry which, if we could not arrest the elements of destruction before our frontiers, would transform this Continent into one huge ruin.

"Apart from this world of barbarism, threatening from the Soviet Union, we are also confronted with the satanical hatred of the western democracies. The war aims of our enemies are known to us from their innumerable publications, speeches and open demands. The talk about the principles of the Atlantic Charter weighs just as much as Woodrow Wilson's 14 points compared with the subsequent shaping of the Versailles 'Dictate.'

"The same as warmonger Winston Churchill in 1936, when he was not yet the responsible chief of Great Britain, showed the road of the coming developments by declaring that Germany must be destroyed, the elements in the western democracies, now discussing the post-war state of a new Europe, are planning it as they want it.

"Their aims are in complete harmony with those of their Bolshevist Allies: the extinction of the Nationalist continental powers with our own German nation at the head of them. Whether the British or the Americans in their newspapers, in the speeches of parliamentarian demagogues and utterances of writers demand as the first war aim the destruction of the Reich, the taking away of our children, the sterilization of our male youth, etc., or whether Bolshevism slaughters whole peoples of men, women and children is one and the same thing. The main driving force is the eternal hatred of that race which for thousands of years has been tormenting the nations as a true scourge of God, until these nations rose and took up the struggle against their tormentors.

"I do not say this to the German people. The morale of the German people does not need to be backed up. As far, however, as the so-called neutrals are concerned, they would not be able to weigh the events of the war so calmly, if they were not spared from experiencing the terrors of war thanks to the sacrifices, made by Germany.

"One thing is certain. At such a time only people with a clearly defined attitude can exist for any length of time. We may, therefore, thank our adversaries, that with their own hands they extinguish the spirit of false objectivity in the German people and replace it by natural instincts; a warm love for their home country and for our people, leaving aside all barriers of class and birth and a burning hatred of every enemy.

"I repeat my former prophesy that at the end of this war not Germany nor the countries, allied to her, will have fallen victim to Bolshevism, but those countries and peoples which by delivering themselves into the hands of the Jewry will experience one day their breakdown due to the Bolshevist poison.

"The commemorating of heroes is only allowed to those who showed themselves worthy of these heroes. The last winter has led the German people to a gigantic mobilization of all forces. The pro-

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INDO-CHINA IRED BY GUIANA GRAB

French Colony Controlled by Giraud At U.S. Machination

Domei

HANOI, March 21.—The transfer of French Guiana to the rebel General Henri H. Giraud regime, which was brought about by America's sinister machinations, has considerably aroused French Indo-China's indignation.

As a matter of fact, well-informed quarters of French Indo-China indignantly condemn that the United States' policy is an obvious aggression, in sharp contrast to Japan's friendly cooperation with the French Indo-China authorities in East Asia. The transfer of French Guiana to the puppet French regime in North Africa, they contend, is an apparent strife between the United States and Britain over the two French factions. It is most unpleasant and unscrupulous that the Anglo-American Powers always utilize French colonies for their own selfish purposes.

The seriousness of the Guiana issue points to the probability of their French possessions scattered over the American territory ultimately becoming either American or British colonies, which, if it happens, can never be tolerated by France.

Under Giraud Control

Domei

VICHY, March 20.—French Guiana has been put under the control of rebel General Henri H. Giraud, who has succumbed under the pressure of Britain and the United States.

In this connection, French Colonial Minister Jules Brevie issued

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In News Spotlight

6-Foot-Tall Yankee Airman Weeps During Questioning by Japanese

By Army Reporter SUKEMITSU ISHIHARA

UNNAMED BASE IN THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.—Many a Japanese soldier in action on the Southern Front has breathed his last with the cry, "Damn it! Crush that American plane!" How often have we clenched our teeth on seeing the monstrous Boeing-17 bombers that bombed our positions ignoring the glaring streaks of our searchlights and our anti-aircraft gunfire. Intense hostility burns in the heart of every soldier of the Imperial Forces who has seen his dear comrades-in-arms made victim of the United States warplanes.

Since I reached this base, enemy bombers have bombed our positions consecutively and relentlessly and I could hardly suppress my increasing enmity toward those Yankees who, relying solely upon their material strength, have been invading the Southern skies.

Some time ago, a dive-bomber pilot belonging to the American Marine Corps, was brought to this base. The aviator, while flying off an unnamed island of the Solomon Group, was chased by Japanese Army "Wild Eagles" and captured after his machine had been shot down.

I was asked by the authorities to act as interpreter in the cross-examination of this American in a certain room of the headquarters of this base. As the door opened, a man who was more than six feet tall entered with the motion of a bull. The officer walked up to the desk and stood silently. There stood one of the American soldiers who had killed many of my comrades-in-arms! Though tall and robust, the Second-Lieutenant stood there, dejected like a dog in a house of death. He hardly looked like an officer.

His face was dirty, wih his hair and beard unkempt. His expression eloquently showed the unrest, irritation and even flattery mounting in his mind.

It was learned that he had taken off from the American base in Guadalcanal Island wtih the mission of bombing Japanese transports. But now, the captive had lost all of the arrogance characteristic of Americans. The wish of having his life saved was too clearly discernible in his attitude and his replies to the questioning.

At first, I felt indignation rising within me toward this ignoble

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Press Comments

Monday, March 22

TOKYO SHIMBUN—U.S. Menaces Britain

MAINICHI—Invincible Fighting Spirit

U.S. Menaces Britain

TOKYO SHIMBUN—It is a well known fact that Britain, which once ruled over the seven seas of the world, is today heading straight for a general collapse. The country is now paying for its years of crime and wicked deeds and no human power can reverse the wheel of destiny; yet the British Government officials headed by Prime Minister Churchill are exercising foolish efforts to turn the tables in their favor.

Britain's war against the Axis Powers is one of such efforts, but during the course of the hostilities, there appeared an enemy even more menacing than the Axis Powers from the standpoint of the maintenance of the British Empire. The new foe, of course, is the United States. Now that the American menace to Britain is becoming more and more undisguised, how to defend the country against this dangerous foe is a problem which faces England along with the problem of prosecuting the war against the Axis Powers.

The American ambition of dominating the world hardly needs to be mentioned. A British historian of note realized this as early as 50 years ago and declared that domination of the whole world by one country is impossible and no one ever thought of such a plan seriously, but the United States, for the first time in world history, is harboring this fantasy. The United States, moved by such an illusion ever since the beginning of this century, has been taking a stride toward imperialistic policy step by step. For the attainment of this ambition, the American authorities have resorted to dollar diplomacy and avoided force of arms as much as possible, thus impersonating an apostle of peace.

The same policy was taken in the current World War. The American Government entered into armed warfare with the Axis countries, but it has been encroaching upon Britain, the country against which a dollar diplomacy was still possible, by paying compensation in the form of lease-lend. Today, practically all of the British possessions in the Western Hemisphere have been placed under American control and the British rights and interests were ousted from the Latin American countries. And, the dollar diplomacy used for this purpose has been extended to every British colony abroad.

Though on the road to collapse, however, Britain cannot bear to see its territories being usurped one by one. The statement issued by Standley, and Churchill's speech before the House of Commons, during which he strongly opposed the joint control over British colonies, are nothing but a protest against American invasion.

At any rate, the Anglo-American discord which gradually became unveiled since their invasion of North Africa is steadily intensifying and it would not be an exaggeration to point out that the United States and Britain, though not in arms, are opposed to each other today.

The interesting fact is that Britain, in order to cope with the increasing menace of the United States, has leagued with the Soviet Union. The country's coquetry toward the Soviet Government over the revival of Poland can be taken to mean of course, that Britain is trying to utilize the Soviets in fighting Germany, but it can also be regarded as a measure to prepare for the aggravation in relations between Britain and the United States.

Even a man of Churchill's character fails to realize the inconsistency in depending on Bolshevism in order to preserve the British Empire.

Invincible Fighting Spirit

March 21

MAINICHI—According to a message sent by a member of the Navy Press Corps from a certain base, a submarine destroyer of the Imperial Navy, attacked by two enemy "flying fortresses" which were in a harbor, engaged them in a combat and the formidable power of our destroyer's correct firing against the enemy planes successfully brought down one of them. That a submarine destroyer's original duty is to destroy enemy submarines need hardly be pointed out. Thus, the enemy's attack from the air no doubt proved an unexpected fight on the part of our submarine des-

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'Arigato', Say 4 Survivors of Soviet Ship Expressing Gratitude to Nippon Saviors

Saying, "sayonara, arigato," in Japanese which they have picked up, the four crewmen of the Soviet ship Kohla, who were saved by Japanese seamen when the ship was sunk by an American submarine in the eastern China Sea on February 17, left Shimonoseki station Sunday for Tokyo, Domei reports.

Before boarding the train, Chief Engineer Mochin, 33, Wireless Operator Kililenko, 42, Second Engineer Smolechefski, 44, and Oiler Fasonoff, warmly thanked the authorities for the kind treatment given them and declared that their hatred for America would never die.

Recalling their experiences these rescued Soviet survivors said, "After our 6,000-ton ship, the Kohla, was sunk by an American submarine we drifted for 17 days and we did not believe that we would be saved. We were in such a weakened state that it is like a dream that we have recovered our health and are returning safely to our homes. At the time of the rescue we were unable to move and were almost carried up the sides of the Japanese warship. Aboard the warship, we were given new clothing in addition to medical care. We are grateful to the people of Japan who gladly listen to each of our wishes and requests.

"What still makes us boil is the American submarine's unlawful attack. When we were awakened by the terrific shock and explosion that night, we were unable to make out who our enemy was. But thinking of it calmly now, and recalling the conditions at that time, we have no doubt that it was an American submarine."

PRES. COOLIDGE SINKING OFF SOLOMONS DESCRIBED

Most of 4,000 Soldiers Aboard Were Drowned

When the American luxury liner President Coolidge sank off the Solomons after hitting a mine in December last year, many of the 4,000 troops aboard were drowned, according to a Domei report from Buenos Aires. An American reporter who was aboard the 21,936-ton liner at the time of its end described the sinking as follows in a recent number of Newsweek:

"When the President Coolidge, with 4,000 troops aboard, hit a mine in the waters of the Solomons and began to sink, cargo nets were lowered along the sides to make easier the saving of the men. The troops did as they were told and climbed down the cargo nets, but when they reached the water, they clung to the nets and did not try to swim in spite of the fact that they all had life preservers wrapped around them. Seeing this the crew went down the nets and hit the fingers clinging so desperately to the nets and threw the troops into the sea. Because of this, many were drowned."

Indo-China to Revise Educational System

Domei

SAIGON, March 19.—Aiming at spiritual regeneration and unity of the French Indo-China population, the French Indo-China Government has decided to effect a renovation of its primary school educational system.

The plan, which will be effective from September when the new school term starts, will stress the spirit of service, national consciousness and individual responsibility to the community, emphasizing loyalty to French Indo-China and the home Government, France, which are inseparably related to each other.

The renovation will also stress the importance of the Oriental spirit of Confucianism and Buddhism as a link between the inhabitants and the French Indo-China Government.

War Prisoner Bureau Created

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 20.—The British Foreign Office announced today that the War Prisoner Exchange Bureau was newly opened in the Foreign Office, for handling matters concerning the exchange of war prisoners, it is reported from London.

FORMER N.E.I. NAVY HEAD URGES AID FOR AUSTRALIA

Demands Prompt Action To Save Commonwealth

Domei

LISBON, March 20.—The urgency of immediate aid to be given to Australia by the United States and Britain, in face of the threat from Japan, was emphasized by Admiral Helfrich, former commander-in-chief of the Netherlands East Indies navy, in an interview given to newspapermen today at the Southwestern Pacific anti-Axis Headquarters.

"Japan is now intent on strengthening her defense line extending from Rangoon to Rabaul via the Netherlands East Indies," he said. "When this defense line is strengthened, the threat to Australia will most probably be greatly increased. We should not waste time. Whatever might be the policy of the anti-Axis supreme military commanders toward the European front, we must immediately possess sufficient military strength to defeat the Japanese Forces."

Meat Products Controlled

Domei

LISBON, March 20.—The Australian Government decided to place under Government control the entire industry of manufacturing meat products.

SUBMARINE CHASER BUILT TO FIGHT DEADLY U-BOAT

Britain Claims Craft Unsinkable When Torpedoed

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

STOCKHOLM, March 19.—A Daily Mail reporter has published an article telling of his experience in cruising in a submarine chaser of a new type which was constructed in the United States, according to London reports.

This new type submarine chaser is particularly designed to combat German submarines and is expected to be built in large numbers both in Britain and the United States.

The submarine chaser is equipped with every kind of arms to fight undersea craft and is unsinkable even when torpedoed, according to the articles, and it carries a large number of guns and depth charges. Its equipment are, however, kept secret and this type of submarine chaser has not yet been tried in an actual battle.

Shigemitsu Back in Nanking

Domei

NANKING, March 21.—Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, returned here by train at 2:20 p.m. today after completing his official business in Shanghai.

Rites Held for Tseng

Domei

CANTON, March 21.—A memorial mass meeting for Tseng Chung-ming who laid down his life for the cause of the peace movement, was held here under the auspices of the Kwangtung Provincial Government from 10 a.m. today, the fourth anniversary of his death.

It is recalled that Mr. Tseng was assassinated by Chungking terrorists in Hanoi after his breaking ties with Chungking.

Lebanon Regime Created

Domei

LISBON, March 20.—General Georges Catroux, High Commissioner for Lebanon, announced through a radio broadcast last night that the provisional Government of Lebanon was organized, it is reported from Beirut.

N. China Youths to Hold Review Drills in Peking

Domei

PEKING, March 19.—A total of 168 boys and 28 girls selected by youth organizations in North China to participate in the grand field review of Chinese youths to be held in Nanking on the occasion of the third anniversary of the return of the National Government to Nanking gathered here today.

Prior to their departure for Nanking, the North China youths, who represent the youth bodies in four provinces and three special municipalities in North China, will undergo a special drill under the supervision of the Central Headquarters of the Youth Corps of the Hsinmin Society for one week starting tomorrow.

Ho Hisu-wen, Chief Secretary of the North Honan General Affairs Office, will head the youth delegation from North China to Nanking, it is understood.

U.S. Buys Brazilian Coffee

Domei

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 21.—With the conclusion of an economic agreement between Brazil and the United States, America will purchase 12,000,000 bags of Brazilian coffee, Brazilian Finance Minister Dr. A. de Souza Costa announced today.

MANCHOU PARTY LEAVES TOKYO

Women Visitors Laud Strength and Beauty Of Wartime Japan

The Manchoukuoan Women's Mission to Japan, after a sojourn of about a month, departed from Tokyo Station at 3 p.m. on Sunday on their homeward journey, being given an enthusiastic send-off by representatives of the various Japan-Manchoukuo organizations and the Manchoukuoan and Mongolian students in Tokyo.

The Manchoukuoan women, greatly impressed with the strength and beauty of Japan in her wartime structure were unstinting in their praises and gave expression to their impressions as follows.

Madame Chang Huan-hsiang, wife of Manchoukuoan State Councillor asserted:

Admires Nippon Women

"This is my fourth visit to Japan. I certainly must express my respect and admiration for the women of Japan, who have made wonderful adjustments to a wartime existence. They are making such wonderful use of what material is available that judged from exterior appearances there seems to be no difference to life prior to the war. The Japanese children are all plump and healthy looking.

"Realizing my husband's wish of many years I was able to visit the grave of General Shigeo Samejima and meet his family, which was very gratifying, indeed. The feeling of intense friendship that wells up in my heart every time I visit Japan, I am sure is also shared by my daughter who is now studying in Japan and receiving kindness from you."

Madame Chin Ting Yu-ying declared:

"I was amazed with the splendor and greatness of Japan, far surpassing my surmises from what I had heard. We have something to learn from the simplicity and gentleness of the family training in a Japanese home. Another thing that impressed me was the flowers that brightened every home we visited in spite of the fact that this was the cold season, the time of the year when flowers were scarce.

"At the Uchihara Training Institute for the future developers of Manchoukuo, I felt that here I had come across strong, virile Japanese. In the rigorous training, even of those people who would take up farming, I perceived the powerful and energetic strength of Japan."

Visits Muto, Honjo

Madame Yin Lan Che Ko Tsai, stated:

"This is my first visit to Japan. When we called at the homes of Generals Nobuyoshi Muto and Shigeru Honjo, the simple, unpretentious atmosphere impressed me greatly and I felt that this was something that I would like the higher class in my country to copy.

"I tried to find the reason for the strength of Japan and it seemed to me that the question was answered when I experienced the deep feeling of awe and reverence on visiting the Grand Shrines at Ise. Words are insufficient to describe the joy and gratification I felt when I saw that my people from Mongolia, now studying in Japan, speak Japanese fluently and as I watched their quick and lively attitude. The Mongolian and Manchoukuoan students studying in Japan, surrounded by the beauty of the hills and waters, are indeed fortunate."

Madame Yang Yin-chun said:

"I visited my alma mater, Tokyo Women's College and the Academy of Music, for the first time in four years. The strong wartime coloring of the pedagogical policy impressed me greatly. Japan has changed tremendously compared to the two years I spent here before.

"I think the members of the party were most impressed on visiting the Yasukuni Shrine and the Army Hospitals. Frankly speaking, we were impressed with Japan as 'a powerful country of our big brother'."

Tanaka Back in Manila

Domei

MANILA, March 21.—Lieutenant-General Shizuichi Tanaka, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Expeditionary Army in the Philippines, returned here today, after completing his one-month tour of inspection of the military administration and conditions of the people in the Visayas district, it is learned.

Correction

In "A Candid Letter to Mr. Churchill" published in this morning's issue of Nippon Times, "unshapable" in the fourth line, third column, should read "unshakable," and "our" in the 26th line from the bottom, third column, should read "your."

U-Boat Performing Effective Role In Bringing Victory to Axis Cause

Reich Submarines Playing Decisive Part In Navy Warfare for Second Time; Enemy Sea-Lanes Shattered, British Supplies Cut

By ADMIRAL ERICKE,
Chief-of-Staff for Naval Warfare
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, March 20.—For the second time in her history Germany is making use of the submarine as a decisive weapon in naval warfare. At the beginning of the first World War the efficacy of this new weapon and its possibilities were practically unknown. The astonishingly successful encounter of Lieutenant-Commander Weddigen on September 22, 1914, with the three armored cruisers "Hogue," "Cressy" and "Aboukir" off the coast of the Netherlands directed the attention of the whole world to the submarine.

The strategic result of "U 9's" feat was that the British grand fleet withdrew from the North Sea to northern Scottish bases and for a time even to the Atlantic side of the British Isles, and from then on was obliged to exercise the utmost caution each time the capital ships went into action. The main field of activity for the submarine was discovered, however, as it proceeded on its way. It was found that successes against enemy naval forces were confined to chance encounters, particularly as the adversary only rarely gave battle. England's methods of deciding the war by making use of the economic blockade crippled, it is true, to an increasing degree, the powers of resistance of the central European countries which at the time had not been prepared for this.

On the other hand, however, it automatically forced Germany to retaliate by attacking the enemy's sea routes and thus interfering with his sources of supplies. The only weapon for this purpose which remained beyond the reach of the enemy's sea power was the submarine. Already in those days U-boats fought in accordance with the rules of international naval warfare. The great successes, achieved by hard and self-sacrificing fighting, had in 1918 already brought the English to such a critical stage that the gravest fears were entertained as to the ultimate result of the tonnage battle, and with it of the whole war. The British fleet, in spite of its superiority, was not in a position to master this threat to England's all important sea communications.

U-Boats Ruled Supreme

The introduction of convoys, the improvement and intensified strengthening of submarine defense measures, and the blockading of German bases in the North Sea by mines, were not able to prevent the U-boat successes nor to bring submarine warfare to a standstill. Though strategically handicapped from the very beginning, submarines continued to inflict damage on the enemy up to the last days of the war. The heroic fighting of U-boats in the first World War offered the basic experience for the organization and utilization of this weapon in the new Germany.

Britain was fully conscious of the danger which threatened her shipping and it was not for nothing that the Versailles "Dictate" forbade Germany the use of submarines entirely whereas other sea powers increased their submarine fleets considerably. When after many years of shameful weakness the Reich rose again and cast off the shackless of the Dictate, the hour of the rebirth of the U-boat was also at hand. Directly after the signing of the Anglo-German naval treaty, German submarines were once more put into service and up to the outbreak of hostilities in 1939, by tireless training, they had been developed into a crack fighting force which from the first day of the war has demonstrated its terrible striking power.

Britain's declaration of war caused the German navy to set about organizing submarine warfare as the main field of naval activity. Equipped with excellent weapons, engines and accessories, the latest improvements in shipbuilding have been utilized in the construction of the German submarine. After a thorough training in fighting by experienced U-boat commanders a steadily increasing number of new submarines was put into service.

The enemy has tried and today is still trying to counter the submarine menace by measures which were already well known in the last war. The introduction of convoys and the arming of all merchant vessels have invalidated the enemy's claim to treatment according to the prize court law. The application of its rules can benefit, therefore, only such unarmed vessels as are easily recognized as neutral. The intensity of war operations has been increased by the demarcation of certain areas as either danger zones or fields of active fighting.

War on Convoys

In spite of all endeavors on the enemy's part, German submarines have carried on the fight with increasing success. The convoy system was countered by submarine groups and this was made possible by a far-reaching system of intercommunication which was not available during the last war. Nowadays, as soon as an enemy has been located, there is a chase which includes any number of U-boats and ends only when the convoy is destroyed or dispersed.

The strategic points from which submarine warfare can be carried on have become immeasurably improved compared to 1918 by the acquisition of the open Atlantic coast in northern and western Europe. The wide cruising range of modern U-boats permits operations over very extended areas. German submarines find their victims from the Arctic to the Indian Oceans and from the Mediterranean to the Caribbean Sea. This wide range of fighting presents new problems to the enemy and disperses his forces.

Reich Sea Warrior

A German U-boat heads for its home base after completing its mission of destruction

Already in 1941 Britain was no longer in a position to safeguard her vital sea routes alone. She sought and obtained the help of naval forces from the United States. Some of these were exchanged for valuable British colonies.

Since the entry of the United States into the war, the Americans as well as the British have exerted all their strength, especially that of the immense United States shipbuilding capacity, in an effort to counterbalance the number of ships sunk by an enormous increase in newly built merchant vessels. The battle of the Atlantic is becoming a race between the number of ships sunk by German submarines and the number of new ships built by the enemy. It is a dogged and bitter contest and Germany by no means underestimates the possibilities and determination of the enemy to make use of all means.

These possibilities are, however, not unlimited. The German navy which is supporting and supplementing the struggle of the U-boats with all its strength is confident that with the success in the tonnage battle a decisive contribution to victory will be achieved. As long as the "allied nations" are not victorious in the battle on the seas, their home supplies and their production are endangered and disturbed. Above all they are unable to transport their fighting forces of men and material to the positions where they are most needed.

The U-boat warfare thus undermines the enemy's operations and its part in Germany's victory will greatly contribute toward creating the preliminary conditions for that freedom of the seas, which for many hundred of years has been longed and fought for.

Enemy Crushed In Burma Raid

(Continued from Page 1)

village from the jungle leading his 14 subordinates.

Crying loudly, "Charge! Charge!" the Sub-Lieutenant rushed into the confounded enemy soldiers and killed several of them with his sword. The jungle village which had been hushed, suddenly turned into a stage of sanguinary fighting.

Unfortunately, the officer was wounded in his chest a few minutes after the hand-to-hand fight had started and then a bullet of an enemy Czech machine-gun penetrated his head.

The 14 subordinates, infuriated by the death of their gallant leader, rushed into the enemy position like a ball of fire and killed every enemy soldier they happened to face. The remnants were forced to flee helter-skelter as the 14 courageous scouts safely returned to their base carrying with them the remains of their gallant leader.

JAPAN GIVING ASIA NEW HOPE

Burma Party Secretary Denounces Past British Imperialism

"When Russia bowed to Japan in 1905, a new spirit flowed into Asia, and the whole of that area underwent a complete change. Since then, the Asiatic nations have been looking for a leader and, on discovering that Japan was the great leader of Asia, they have been looking forward with a new hope."

This is the gist of the last chapter of a book on China that I wrote just before I was imprisoned in 1940, stated Thakin Nyu, Chief Secretary of the Dobama Sinyetha Party of Burma, the Mainichi reported from Rangoon, acording to Domei.

"The views set forth represent those of the young men in Burma and not my personal ones," he declared. "We have discovered a great leader and how to proceed under the guidance of the leader is a question of paramount importance.

Stronger Asia Desired

"When countries in Asia become independent, they have to tackle innumerable matters. The question of how to deal with these matters has an important bearing on the future of the human race. To place the Asiatic nations on a higher level and to ensure peace in Asia are what we have to attend to above all things.

"Although Asia is abundant in agricultural products and mineral resources, the Asiatic nations are considered poor simply because of the exploitation policy of the Occidental imperialists. Then, while the Asiatics were suffering in the depth of poverty, stately buildings were being constructed one after another in Britain by the money they squeezed out of Asia.

"However, we are now in a position for a new start, and new method for the settlement of a number of questions. Under the leadership of Japan, we young men of Asia should plod onward for the construction of a New Asia.

"In the past, Britain, which possessed a vast amount of resources and a powerful influence, was arrogant and selfish and never attempted to utilize its immense riches and influence. It didn't stop there. The British utilized them for the conquest of the human race. Despite British exploitation lasting for a period of approximately 200 years, nothing remains to be shown but destruction, ashes and blood. Britain is on the verge of finding itself in a maelstrom of human curses.

Must Be Powerful

"If we really want peace we have to be exceedingly powerful. If we want to ensure peace in Asia, we have to be powerful enough to repulse a third party attempting to interfere with our work.

"Weakening all the nations under its control, Britain thought that it would be feasible to utilize them forever. What a near-sighted mode of thinking! Thus, when Britain was brought to bay, all oppressed nations sided with its opponent.

"Let me repeat that the young men of Asia must give their all to place the Asiatic nations on a higher level. This is indeed a splendid and worthy task. Efforts also should be made so that security of peace may not become a mere idler's dream."

Chinese Meet to Confer On Wartime Structure

Domei

PEKING, March 20.—The establishment of a wartime structure to cope with the new situation created by China's war entrance and the measures to be taken in regard to the various problems confronting North China at the present time were discussed at today's session of the current meeting of the advisory committee of the North China Political Council. The present conference is the first of such meetings to be held since the appointment of Chu Shen as Chairman of the North China Political Council.

In his opening address Chu Shen requested the cooperation of the governors and mayors. Following this, reports of local conditions were submitted by the governors and mayors, after which they discussed urgent matters confronting North China, including the food problem.

Irish Patriots Escape

Domei

LISBON, March 20.—Twenty members of the Irish Republican Army, an Anti-British secret society, who were detained at the Londonderry prison in North Ireland, broke out from the penitentiary today and escaped to Eire territory. Of these 20 members, 11 were caught by Eire troops but the rest fled to the mountains.

Four of the prisoners had been secretly boring an underground tunnel from their cells for more than one month and they finally succeeded in completing an outlet.

Control By Japanese In Legation Quarter At Peking Given Up

(Continued from Page 1)

others which the Japanese Government and nationals have in the Legation Quarter on the basis of the existing conditions and shall take the necessary measures for this purpose.

TERMS OF UNDERSTANDING

1. Documents and records concerning the administration of the Legation Quarter which are in the custody of the Administrative Commission shall be delivered to the Chinese authorities of the localities concerned as soon as possible as necessity arises.

2. The Chinese authorities of the localities concerned shall take over the police and other Chinese staff and employes whom the Administrative Commission hitherto have had in its employment.

3. The public establishments to be transferred under Article 2 of the present Agreement shall include the fixed establishments attached to them and equipments and materials for their management and maintenance.

4. Concrete matters pertaining to Article 3 of the Agreement shall be decided by consultation between the Japanese and Chinese authorities of the localities concerned.

5. The Government of the Republic of China shall, in administering the area following the enforcement of the restoration of the administrative rights over the the Legation Quarter, maintain at least the standard hitherto maintained with respect to the domicile, occupation and welfare of Japanese nationals resident in the quarter.

6. For the purpose of defraying a part of the necessary expenses for the administration of the area by China, following the enforcement of the restoration of the administrative rights over the Legation Quarter, the Japanese Government shall, for the period up to the settlement of the question of taxation arriving from extraterritorial rights which Japan at present enjoys in the Republic of China, contribute a reasonable amount of Japanese donation in accordance with the previous practice and shall collect from the resident Japanese nationals a reasonable amount of levies which they hitherto have borne and transmit the same to the Chinese authorities of the localities concerned.

6-Foot U.S. Airman Weeps In Captivity

(Continued From Page 1)

Yankee character clearly represented by this pilot who thought of nothing but his safe return to his homeland but later, I felt it foolish to take the mind of this captive seriously.

"I will tell you all I know. Will you tell me my future fate?" the captive officer queried, with his fingers trembling.

Toward evening the same day, the prisoner was sent to a certain place. On his way there in a truck, the captive again asked me if he was to be sent to Japan.

The next day, the questioning was resumed and it was learned that he hailed from a rural region in Illinois and was a graduate of an U.S. Naval aviation school in Texas. He reached Guadalcanal Island from San Diego, California, in the early part of October, 1942. "Since arriving in Guadalcanal Island," the captive said, "I used to fly for nine hours on the average daily and was always tired. That's why, I made such a mistake when I was chased by Japanese planes."

When he disclosed that during his school days at Texas University he had become acquainted with a girl studying sociology, who is now his wife, he drooped his head and began to sob. "My wife is now living with her mother in New York," he said, weeping. "She was a skillful cook."

Continuing, he said, "I know hardly anything about Japan, nor have I read any book on Japan. I don't know why we are fighting and why we have been dispatched as far as the Southern Pacific."

A fly was buzzing right before this American, who, however, lacked vigor enough to drive away the insect. He sat there, a living corpse who had been victimized by material civilization.

Bombay Controls Foodstuff

Domei

LISBON, March 20.—The city of Bombay has decided to enforce a rationing system for wheat, rice and two other important foodstuff from the beginning of April in view of the increasing shortage of food supply, it is reported from Bombay to the Times, London. Already food tickets have been distributed to about 500,000 people of the city.

According to the investigation made by the Bombay Provincial Government, the population of the city of Bombay is 1,750,000, showing an increase of 250,000 compared with the figures of the last censor.

MONEY SYSTEM IS CENTRALIZED

Hongkong Clarifies Procedure Among E. Asian Countries

Domei

HONGKONG, March 20.—The Government-General of Hongkong yesterday announced a system of centralizing the exchange between Hongkong and Thailand, French Indo-China, North China and Manchoukuo and a simplified procedure for remittances between Hongkong and Canton and Hainan Island which has been in effect since March 12.

The Financial Bureau of the Hongkong Government-General issued a statement that remittances between Hongkong and Hainan Island is feasible if approved by the authorities on the spot. For the time being, the Japanese banks alone are allowed to handle such remittances. No permission is necessary for remittances not exceeding ¥500 as hitherto.

Arrangements have also been made to settle trade accounts between Hongkong and Shonan Island and the Philippines by a special method, while accounts between Hongkong and Thailand, French Indo-China, North China and Manchoukuo are being settled by a special yen at Tokyo.

Trade accounts between Hongkong and other places, chiefly Japan Proper and Central and South China, will be settled in military script. As a rule, trade between places specified where the newly established system is applicable, has to be attended by members of the Hongkong Trade Guild, but in some special cases persons not belonging to the guild will be given permission by the Government-General, particularly in case of importaton.

In such cases of importation through special permission, accounts must be settled by the yen exchange based on the letter of credit issued at the place of importation.

Hitler Blasts Jews; Lauds War Heroes

(Continued from Page 1)

duction of war material is steadily growing.

"The troops on the front are being reinforced by millions of young soldiers, recovered soldiers and men hitherto working in Germany's war industry and now replaced by others.

"The older classes and boys are forging the defense weapons at home. They are supported by hundreds of thousands of German women and girls. Thus, the German armed forces have gradually been turned into a fighting nation.

Backed By Asiatics

"National Socialism, which in a bitter struggle overcame all interior adversaries, will as today and as the future leading force of the Reich overcome its exterior enemies also. In the accomplishment of this task, the Reich has the support of the peoples, allied with us, who from Europe to East Asia are bent on defending their own blood as well as their cultural riches.

"The Reich's fellow fighters are above all those nations who clearly see that their own future is possible only in an order which successfully stands up against Bolshevism, the devilish instrument of destruction. The more decisive the outcome of of this dispute is, and the less it will be of a compromise, the longer will be the peace which particularly our Continent needs badly in order to heal its wounds.

"Not those people, however, will decide about the future who did not recognize the value of the past peacetime, instigating their own peoples to war and leading them thus to ruin, but those statesmen only who before the war already knew how to reach a high degree of social and cultural efficiency for their peoples in spite of very moderate earthly riches.

"After the war, the German Reich will continue to work with increased intensity for the realization of the program which finally is bound to lead to the complete abolishment of class hatred and to the creation of a true socialist community.

Lauds War Victims

"The 542,000 men who in the second World War have been killed so far, will not have made the supreme sacrifice in vain. They will continue to live in our community as immortal heroes and as the pioneers of a better future.

"Almighty God who in spite of all tests, we had to undergo, has given us his blessing and has strengthened our power, may assist us also in the future.

"Respectfully, we bow to our dead comrades and to their relatives, as well as to the men, women and children, murdered by the enemy at home, and to all the victims of the nations, allied with us."

Germans Advancing Along Donetz River

(Continued From Page 1)

In the Vyazma front, Soviet forces are still on the offensive and have reached a point 50 kilometers from Smolensk, but the Germans have announced that south of Vyazma, 93 Soviet tanks were destroyed.

Also, it is observed by the German side that damages to Soviet tanks on all fronts have reached a considerable figure, and the Soviet troops now being surrounded north of Kharkov do not consist of tank and mechanized units as in former cases, but mainly of infantry corps.

Reich Gains Announced
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, March 20.—Total war results achieved by the Reich forces on the Eastern Front since February 13 were made public today by German military authorities, as German forces have attained the greatest battle results in the winter campaign, regaining Kharkov and Bielgorod as well as the western shore of the Donetz middle stream.

According to the announcement, Soviet troops taken prisoners numbered 19,594, Soviet dead 50,000, Soviet guns captured or destroyed 3,372, tanks captured or destroyed 1,410, infantry heavy arms captured or detroyed 3,045, and motor trucks captured or destroyed 1,840.

It was also made public that the German Commander-in-Chief in the Southern Front was Field-Marshal Fritz E. Mannstein, while the Commander-in-Chief of air forces was Field-Marshal Freiher von Richthofen.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

troyer, but the terrific fighting spirit of the crew of our sea craft has brought such a signal achievement.

In the same issue of the newspaper which carries this report, we also learn of the signal achievement of a freighter which was under the command of Chief Warrant Officer Ikeda. Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet issued a citation for the amazing exploits of the freighter. Indeed the valor thus displayed by the indomitable fighting spirit of the men on board the freighter evoked the highest admiration on the part of the public.

This freighter, early on the morning of February 7 last year, encountered two enemy submarines. But the freighter at the time had no convoy and, moreover, it had been but very poorly fitted. Nevertheless, the vessel most boldly and decisively made an attack on the powerful foe, successfully sending to the bottom one of the enemy ship and giving heavy damage to another.

Between this Japanese freighter and the enemy warcraft there of course existed a great disparity in the point of armaments. Naturally, many members of our freighter crew were killed or wounded and the commander of the freighter, Chief Warrant Officer Ikeda, also was injured. In the midst of such a terrific fight, however, the commander and all the crew worked boldly and calmly, and their invincible fighting spirit has brought such a big war result. Moreover, they made adequate temporizing repairs of the damaged parts of their ship and thus most placidly discharged their important entrusted mission of transporting war materials.

The valiant struggles of our seamen since the start of the present war have indeed been great. The enemy intending to destroy our trade routes, by taking all available means, are a menace to the safety of the routes. In such cases, one will readily perceive that our merchant vessels are always placed in a passive position and that they require courage and preparations different from those required by fighting units which plunge themselves straight into the enemy fighting line. The freighter under the command of Chief Warrant Officer Ikeda furnished only a published singular example, it is true, but all other Japanese ships commissioned into service and operating in any sea areas are discharging their important duties, burning with the fighting spirit. We extol their invaluable services and offer to them our profound gratitude.

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Indo-China Ired By Guiana Grab

(Continued From Page 1)

the following statement last night.

"French Guiana is now under the control of General Giraud. Washington has long been bringing pressure upon French Guiana because it depends completely on the United States for its supply of foodstuff. The French colony, so distant from the home country, was fated to fail in its attempt to save itself from the hands of invaders and finally French Guiana has fallen a victim to be malicious workings of the United States and Britain."

U.S. Wants Panamanian Labor

Domei

LISBON, March 21.—Agricultural labor will be imported from Panama to the United States for supplementing the shortage of labor. For this purpose America will sign an agreement with the Goverment of Panama, Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard of the United States announced yesterday, it is reported from Washington.

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Nippon Times

Win on the Home Front
And on the Battle Front

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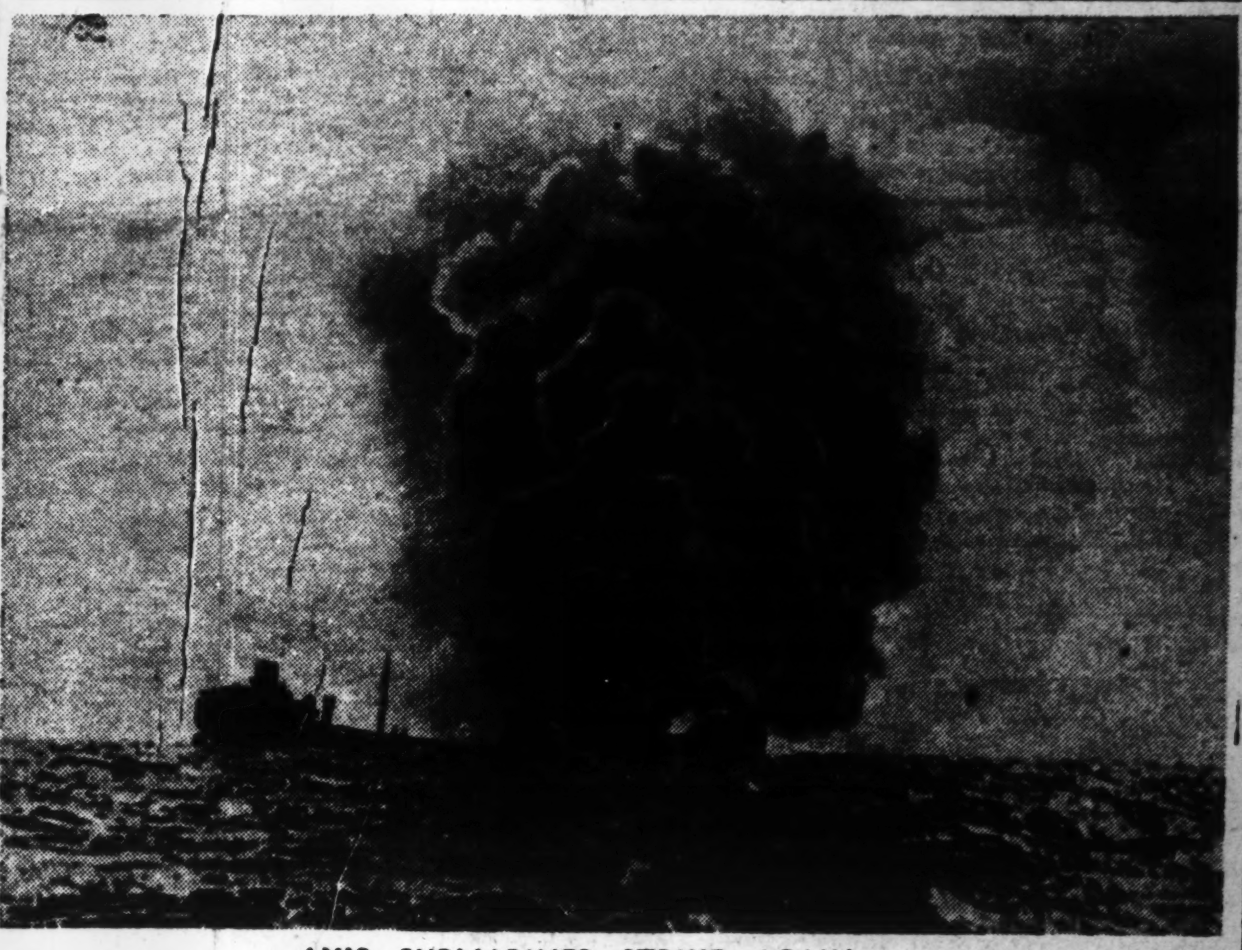
GERMAN UNDERSEA CRAFT SINK 204,000 TONS OF TRANSPORTS IN 4-DAY ATTACK IN ATLANTIC



AXIS SUBMARINES STRIKE AGAIN.

Roosevelt and Churchill have good cause to worry today for their vaunted naval forces are being proved utterly ineffective against the might of Axis submarines. Above shows an enemy oil tanker, enveloped in smoke and flames, about to take the final plunge after receiving a direct hit from an Axis undersea craft somewhere in the Atlantic.

Total of 32 Vessels and 1 Destroyer Sent Down

ACHIEVEMENT HAILED

Record Is Only Equalled by Submarine Foray on 38 Vessel Convoy Last Year

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, March 20.—German submarines attacked a great group of enemy convoyed transports in the Northern Atlantic for several days, and despite the strong resistance made by destroyers, corvettes and airplanes which guarded the transports, succeeded in sinking 32 transports, totaling 204,000 tons, and one destroyer, it was announced by the German High Command in a special communique today.

The detailed report of this encounter with enemy transports was further revealed by the German authorities. German submarines operating in the western section of the Northern Atlantic discovered a group of enemy transports in the early morning of March 16, and as a strong western wind blew, the enemy ships were very clearly seen. The transports were cruising from the United States toward England, at a very fast speed, strongly guarded by destroyers and corvettes.

One unit of German submarines was ordered to commence attack, and toward the dusk of the day, it managed to approach the enemy transports. At midnight the German submarines made a daring attack on enemy transports, and sank 12 ships, totaling 77,000 tons, torpedoeing four others which subsequently sank.

Several of the enemy destroyers and corvettes that guarded the transports cruised around the German submarines, and then large bombers that came from land bases and planes that flew from large merchant ships began to attack German submarines. Thus there developed a great sea and air battle. The German submarines fought day and night and torpedoed enemy warships and transports. Breaking through the enemy defense line, German submarines succeeded in attacking the enemy transports, one by one. One German submarine broke through a gap in the enemy's defense line, and succeeded in sinking one destroyer and one large transport.

In the meanwhile, the battle area shifted gradually eastward, and German submarines commenced the final offensive against the scattered enemy warships and transports.

Thus in the great battle that continued four days and nights, 32 enemy freight ships, passenger ships and transports, totaling 204,000 tons were sunk.

Among the papers the Berliner Boersen-Zeitung declared, "By these new war results, the total of enemy shipping sunk in the war to destroy commerce during March has reached 675,000 tons. These figures must be very unpleasant to the enemy. American Secretary of Navy Frank Knox's statement that America and Canada will hereafter carry out a more effective coordination against submarines constitutes a mere self-consolation."

The figures announced do not include the tonnage sunk by surface craft and planes and when this is added it is expected that huge increase will result. The results in February, including tonnage sunk by surface craft and the Air Arm, amounted to 576,000 tons. Thus in March the German submarines alone have accounted for more than 100,000 tons more than that sunk by all the forces together in February. These new war results have their equal only in the results attained in late July last year, when German submarines attacked a 38 vessel convoy in the Arctic Ocean, and sank 32 ships aggregating 217,000 tons.

Hail Achievement

The German press and people hailed the Reichsfuehrer's headquarters' Saturday noon announcement that 32 vessels aggregating 204,000 tons had been sunk. The news was further welcome, coming as it did one day after the meeting between Admiral Karl Doenitz and Admiral Arturo Riccardi, according to a Domei report from Berlin.

27 CHUNGKING SHIPS SUNK BY JAPANESE IN ICHANG FIGHTING

Chiang's Plan to Transport Supplies to Firing Line Completely Smashed

ATTACK WELL-TIMED

Two Enemy Army Warehouses, One Mountain Artillery Position Also Destroyed

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

HANKOW, March 20.—Thirty-three Chungking ships were sunk or damaged during the fierce bombardment of the Ichang gorge by the Japanese troops immediately after the commencement of the artillery attack on the dawn of March 16.

The Chungking forces in this sector which were attempting to start a counter-offensive against the Japanese, were secretly dispatching large and small groups of transports through the Ichang gorge for the purpose of transporting war materials, provisions and fodder to the firing line.

Scenting the objective of the enemy, the Japanese artillery pulled itself into position and released a thundering salvo against the enemy ships navigating through the Ichang gorge and against the enemy positions on the other side, timing the attack with that being carried out by the Japanese air unit on Wanhsien.

Ships sunk on March 16 by Japanese guns included five ships of 700 to 1,500 tons, two ships of 500 tons and 20 small steamships and sailing craft. Those heavily damaged were two ships of 700 to 1,500 tons, four ships of 500 tons and a large number of sailing vessels. Out of these, large ships sunk totaled 13.

Thus the enemy transportation plan was completely smashed by one concentrated artillery fire.

Two army warehouses, one mountain artillery position, four trench-mortar positions and other military equipment were entirely destroyed in the operation.

FARM TO BE ESTABLISHED TO ASSIST UNEMPLOYED

Those Made Jobless Due to War To Be Aided; Foodstuff Increase Also Aimed

With a view to giving suitable employment to those small and middle-sized traders and industrialists who were made jobless due to the war, as well as to attain self-sufficiency in foodstuffs in Tokyo, the Municipality of Tokyo is contemplating to establish a wartime development farm in the near future and the relative budget is now on the tapis.

Meanwhile, it is reported, many persons have already applied to the Municipal Wartime Life Bureau for permission to work on the farm. Up to March 17, no less than 124 personal applications and over 150 letters of inquiry had been received, and officials in charge are now receiving from 40 to 50 telephone inquiries every day.

It is further reported that the ages of those who have applied in person range from 31 to 60, and they are, by trade among others, 13 company employes, 8 factory workers, 6 green grocers, 8 eating-house proprietors, 5 tailors, and 5 drapers.

The most conspicuous among the applicants is a widow of a soldier who was killed in battle.

U-BOAT SMASHES RECORD

Sinks 12 Enemy Ships During 21,600-Mile Cruise

Domei

BERLIN, March 20.—A German submarine that established a new world record of cruising 21,600 miles, searching enemy ships in all seas of the world for 135 days, just returned to its base.

Lieutenant Helms Witter, Commander of this submarine, already has chalked up a record by sinking 12 enemy ships, totaling 72,678 tons, in one trip. He was decorated with the Iron Cross for this notable achievement.

Spellman in London

Domei

LISBON, March 20.—Archbishop Spellman of New York, who was visiting the Vatican, reached London today.

Large-Scale Counteroffensive Launched in South by Germans

Red Star Warns Soviet People of Formidable Character of Reich's New Tactical Operation

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

KUIBISHEV, March 19.—The Soviet organ, Red Star, for the last few days has been stressing that the German counteroffensive in the southern sector is not a mere partial counterattack but that it possesses the character of a full scale counteroffensive. In its editorials and special commentaries, the Red Star pointed out the following facts:

1—The fighting has spread over a vast area and is showing its mobile character. The counterattacks being waged at numerous points have gone beyond their strategic scale, and have come to have the character of a counteroffensive. The present German counteroffensive differs from that of last winter. The German forces continued without a letup their counteroffensive last winter, but the objectives were in reoccupying advantageous positions and to hold securely advance bases of their defense lines. A small number of troops was used; usually a sub-company or company of infantry, and rarely an infantry battalion having a small unit of tanks. These operations did not have a complete strategic structure and the fighting was only local and limited.

2—But in this winter's German counteroffensive, huge tank units are noticeable. In the Don Basin and Kharkov areas, the Germans have moved out X X divisions, including tank divisions, mechanized divisions, and a huge air strength enough to cover tanks and infantry. These huge German tank units were active in the re-capture of Kharkov and are now fighting on. Thus the Germans in the southern sector are overwhelmingly superior in tank and mechanized strength and have driven a wedge deep into the Soviet defenses.

3—In this winter's offensive the Soviet forces advanced over a long distance and its vanguards drove a wedge deep into the German defenses. In this situation the Soviet forces on frequent occasions were subjected to German attacks from the flanks. The Germans brought a huge number of reinforcements into action and counter-attacked this weak Soviet point, but the Soviet forces seeing this danger withdrew to the east bank of the North Donetz River.

4—The German counteroffensive has come to be directed chiefly at large cities and strategic transportation points.

At the present the Soviet forces in the southern sector are hurrying to fortify the points which they have retaken and have taken the defensive. The Soviet papers are asking their soldiers to repulse the German tanks with bravery and with organization and stress the necessity of building more tank traps and in making more active use of anti-tank guns. From these articles it can be inferred that in spite of the thaw and the resulting mud, a huge number of German tanks has been able to play a leading role in the German counteroffensive. This fact apparently has broken down the viewpoint hitherto held by influential military observers who held that it was impossible to utilize tanks and mechanized units in the spring mud. According to a Soviet officer writing in the Red Star, such furious counterattacks are being waged almost everywhere the Soviet forces are in action.

ALL SHIPPING FIRMS IN SHONAN COMBINED

Amalgamation Effected to Increase Efficiency of Maritime Transportation

Domei

SHONAN, March 19.—Aiming at increasing the efficiency of maritime transportation through unified management, the Military Administration here has decided to amalgamate the Shonan branches of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Nippon Yusen Kaisha and South Seas Marine Transportation Company and create a single company called the Southern Transportation and Navigation Company.

Preliminary steps for the amalgamation having been completed, the inaugural meeting of the new company is scheduled to be held tomorrow at the Army Administration Headquarters, and Toshio Koharu, the managing director of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, has been selected to serve as the president of the new company.

The central office of the company will be in Shonan, while the branch and agencies of the new company are to be established at key points such as Penang, Medan, and Palembang in Malai and Sumatra. The work of the new company will not be limited to coastwise transportation between Malai and Sumatra, but will also include communications and transportation to North Borneo, Burma and the Philippines. Should the necessity arise, the company will extend its routes to Thailand and French Indo-China, it is expected.

Toward Utmost Efficiency

To develop the transportation system to the utmost efficiency, the Southern Transportation and Navigation Company is to have the status of a parent corporation with regard to the local navigation companies to be established in the near future in Burma and the Philippines.

The company moreover will offer positive assistance in the chartering of ships, training of crews, acquiring of ships' fixtures and in the constructing of wooden ships.

As far as is practicable, ships heretofore owned or chartered by the Japanese military and local authorities will either be purchased or chartered by the company.

U.S. Spends $253 Million Daily

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 20.—The Wartime Production Bureau of the United States announced today that the daily war expenditure of the United States is now $253,000,000, it is reported from Washington.

ECONOMIC STRENGTH VITAL FOR THAILAND

Self-Sufficiency Is Aim, Says Premier Songkhram to Mainichi Scribes

The development of Thailand's economic strength to make the country self-sufficient in the supply of all necessities, was emphasized by Premier Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram, in an interview specially granted to the Mainichi's correspondent in Bangkok on Saturday morning, according to the Mainichi.

The questions and answers exchanged during the interview are in substance as follows:

Question: This year is regarded as the most important one in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia. What is the most vital policy the Thai Government will carry out during the present year?

Premier Phibun: I strongly feel the urgency of strengthening the cultural side of the administration. However, under the present emergency situation, the most important question is to develop a self-sufficient economic power. Since the outbreak of the war, imports have been greatly restricted, and we must endeavor to supply our own needs. In this sense, it is necessary to expand the production of cotton goods, meat, paper, and matches.

To Boost Spinning

Under the special appropriation for the present fiscal year, the Government has invested 12,500,000 bahts in mining and rubber companies. Then though Thailand is an agricultural country, we lack in vegetables, but various measures are now being executed to increase the production of vegetables. Also, the spinning of cotton is being encouraged domestically and lectures are being given in agricultural districts to teach farmers the technique of spinning and weaving. More than 6,000 spinning machines have been prepared for this purpose.

Question: Japan has promised independence to Burma and all preparations are now being made for its independence. As the Premier of Thailand, what is your opinion on this point?

Premier Phibun: I pay the highest respect to Japan's promise. It is also our great joy that Prime Minister Ba Maw and other leaders of Burma are exerting themselves for the independence of Burma as early as possible. We are willing to do anything to help the Burmese, who had been long oppressed under British rule.

Question: What is your opinion of

(Continued on Page 2)

REICH FORCES GAIN HUGE WAR RESULTS ON EASTERN FRONT

Soviets Lose 50,000 Dead to Manstein's Troops in Donetz-Dnieper Area

GERMANS CONTINUE PUSH

Stalin's Army in Tuguhev Region Now Being Encircled At Many Points

Domei

BERLIN, March 20.—The German forces under the command of Field-Marshal Fritz Erich von Manstein, in close cooperation with the air units, inflicted serious damages on the Soviet troops in the battle fought between the Donetz and Dnieper rivers. Since February 13, the losses suffered by the Soviet forces were 50,000 dead, 19,594 taken prisoners, 3,372 guns, 1,410 tanks, 3,043 arms of all kinds, and 1,846 motor cars, it was announced by the Fuehrer's Headquarters today.

The deep mud in the Kharkov, Bielgorod and Kursk districts, and the enemy's strong resistance, failed to stem the advance of the German forces, which already has reached the upper reaches of the Donetz River at several points, the communique said.

Germans Push Advance

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 20.—In the Tuguhev district, the German forces, which reached the Donetz shore, are advancing toward the Soviet defense line, and the enemy forces are being encircled at many places.

The Soviet army has transferred as many reinforcements as was possible from the Kubyansk district to the Donetz right shore line, to make a desperate resistance. Across the half-frozen Donetz River, some 1,000 tanks of the opposing force are fighting a fierce battle. However, the control of the air in that region has been secured in the hands of the Germans since this morning. Meanwhile, German dive-bomber units have been constantly raiding enemy positions.

Information emanating from neutral sources say that at one point, the Germans have crossed the Donetz River.

The Soviet Information Bureau announced today that all German attempts to cross the river were smashed. But the B.B.C. and the San Francisco broadcasting station have reported that the Soviet forces east of Kharkov are now facing the gravest danger since the beginning of the winter campaign.

On the other hand, the Soviets have not yet recognized the loss of Bielgorod. However, according to information at hand, it seems that the Germans have reached the upper reaches of the Donetz at

(Continued on Page 2)

ALEXANDER FLAYED FOR EVASIVE POLICY

Hiding of Facts by British Admiralty Causes Uneasiness; Resignation Asked

Uneasiness among the general public is mounting daily in the United States and Britain as the German submarine warfare is becoming intensified more than ever before.

This culminated in scathing criticisms by Clement Davis in the British House of Commons on March 17 who demanded the resignation of Albert Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei dated March 19. Davis said:

"Why doesn't the Admiralty make public the tonnage of British merchantmen sunk by Axis submarines? It is supposed that this evasive policy comes from the fear of the authorities concerned that by announcing the lost tonnage, their in-

(Continued on Page 2)

Fishermen, Seals Staging Big Battle Off Coast of Japan

A fierce and exciting battle is now being waged against huge swarm of fur seals, which have invaded the warm waters of the Black Current in the Pacific along the coasts of Japan because they have been driven southward from the north by the roar of the airplane engines and bursting shells, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi. The sea along the coast of Chiba and other prefectures have become playgrounds for the seals and as a consequence great havoc has been wrought on fish in these areas. Therefore, war has been declared against the marauding infringers from the north. Fishing boats from Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, Ibaragi and Chiba have ventured forth on an adventurous seal hunt, revived for the first time in 30 years since the signing of the seal protection agreement between Japan, the United States, Britain and Russia. At Konahama, the best landing port for seals in Fukushima Prefecture, a big catch of 150 seals has already been landed besides a goodly number of sharks and dolphins.

REICH SUBMARINES SINK 655,000 TONS

Knox Admits German U-Boats Have Taken Huge Toll of Anglo-U.S. Shipping

With the activity of the German submarines becoming more furious with each day, the Reichsfuehrer's headquarters announced that from March 1 to March 20 the tonnage of enemy shipping sunk amounted to 655,000 tons, according to a March 20 Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires.

Concerning the increased intensity of the war to destroy commerce on the Atlantic, Frank Knox, American Secretary of Navy, declared, "Submarine attacks on anti-Axis convoys in the Atlantic have clearly become intensified. It is clear that the Germans are using the submarine as the chief weapon to destroy anti-Axis plans. But with the three-nation conference among America, Britain and Canada, an effective cooperation will be carried out hereafter."

On the same day, Admiral Charles Ramsey, who returned from a trip across the Atlantic as a commander of a convoy, told reporters, "The only way to combat the German submarines is to have more ships with more speed, and more planes than we have now. The German submarines mostly attack at night and escape on the surface with superior speed. These submarines have a surface speed of at least 20 knots, and can't be compared with the corvettes and other escort craft which were pressed into action after the outbreak of war. The morale and training of the German submarine crew are also excellent.

Press Comments

Sunday, March 21, 1943
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Anglo-American Propaganda and War Situation
ASAHI—Eden's Visit to Washington

Anglo-American Propaganda and War Situation

TOKYO SHIMBUN—In scrutinizing the propaganda of America and Britain concerning the war situation we find that compared with America's propaganda the British brand has some points of honesty. But it is clear from numerous actual examples that America's propaganda is completely wild and haphazard, and this is particularly noticeable whenever there is a great change in the war situation. It is common to both nations not to have any firm confidence in the future and it follows that in propaganda both nations are opportunistic and concentrate merely on presenting whatever has happened in a way to make it appear advantageous to their own people.

A good example of this can be seen in the Anglo-American propaganda regarding the Soviet-German war. When the Soviets occupied Kharkov, America and Britain propagandized this with fanfare, and on February 17 President Roosevelt announced: "The Soviet victory at Kharkov is tremendously significant in that it has made a German spring offensive impossible. On the same day Foreign Secretary Major Anthony Eden in the British Lower House declared: "I am certain that the entire Lower House pays its respects to this Soviet victory."

Much was also made by the Anglo-American press over this victory. The New York Times declared: "Kharkov surpasses Stalingrad as a symbol of victory." The Exchange Telegraph wrote: "After the fall of Kharkov the Soviets have come to hold the view that they will be able to crush the German defense in southern Russia." That these opinions were entirely off the track can be seen by the present situation on the German-Soviet front. It also shows to what extent the enemy is opportunistic and without a firm belief in the war situation.

Further, America and Britain, after lauding the Soviet's winter offensive in this manner, and trying to prove the superiority of the anti-Axis forces, showed their self-centered character to the full by asserting that this Soviet success was due to the aid extended by America and Britain. It is only natural that Premier Josef Stalin, who even warned his own people "not to become too happy over this victory," did not regard such an Anglo-American attitude with favor, and did not attend the Casablanca confer-

(Continued on Page 2)

BANDOENG TO ESTABLISH 'TONARI-GUMI' STRUCTURE

Mayor to Supervise Divisions to Work for General Welfare Of People

Domei

BANDOENG, March 20.—Under the enthusiastic leadership of the mayor, the people of Bandoeng will establish neighborhood associations patterned after the "tonari-gumi" of Japan, it was learned here today.

Under the present plans, the city will be divided into 14 districts under the supervision of the mayor, with various subdivisions such as the street associations within the districts. Through the neighborhood associations, which are the basic and smallest units in the structure, the people of the city will work together for the promotion of general welfare, the strengthening of air defense facilities, the facilitating of the distribution of goods and the improvement of sanitation.

Catroux for Algeria

Domei

LISBON, March 20.—General Geoges Catroux, High Commissioner, staying at Beirut, is to leave Beirut for Algeria on March 22, as he has completed his task of establishing the new puppet government,

MEMORIAL SERVICES HELD ON SUNDAY FOR WAR DEAD

On the occasion of the Spring Equinox Festival Sunday, a memorial service for those who offered their lives to the State during the War of Greater East Asia was held at the Otowa Military Cemetery in the Gokokuji Temple, Koishikawa Ward, from 10:00 a.m.

Simultaneously a large number of Tokyo citizens expressed their deep gratitude in earnest prayer at the same Cemetery for the spirit of the war heroes who offered their lives during the Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese Wars as well as the Manchuria and Shanghai Incidents.

On the other hand, memorial services for the war dead were respectively held at such famous temples as the Zojoji in Shiba Ward, at Sensoji in Asakusa Ward and at the Honganji Temple at Tsukiji.

From Toshio Shiratori

A CANDID LETTER TO MR. CHURCHILL

Dear Mr. Churchill:—

The figure you present of a man of seventy, who day and night is putting forth gigantic efforts in the hopeless task of saving from downfall a great empire, for so many decades mistress over so vast a part of the world, is highly pathetic and compels even from his enemies a feeling akin to sympathy. With your nerves of steel and your indomitable John Bull spirit, you still believe, perhaps honestly, in your final victory. Nothing, therefore, would strike you as more impertinent than an expression of sympathy from your enemies. That trait, we admit, is an asset of your race.

It is a matter of common knowledge that as a statesman you belong to the old school and utterly lack cognizance of the new world spirit. The "Dark Forces" of the world who long plotted this war marked you out as Roosevelt's lieutenant simply because of this negative qualification of yours which they found so eminently suitable for their sinister purpose. No one knows better than yourself who it was that suddenly shoved you into limelight when dark clouds began to gather over Europe. Till then, your political future was at its lowest ebb and you were one of the least regarded statesmen in England.

Not that we doubt your patriotism; nothing is further from our thought than to intimate that with your eyes open you have sold your country into the hands of the international Jewry. Ever since the days of Oliver Crowmell, each succeeding generation of statesmen in your country considered themselves shrewd enough to utilize the Jews in order to advance the power and prosperity of England. Indeed, all went well for a time both for themselves and their country. But gradually and almost unnoticed the "parasites" ate into the very marrows of your body politic. They are now "masters" with complete control over the affairs of State in their hands. You will yourself acknowledge, at least in your heart of hearts, that it is with the mandate of these gentry that you are functioning as prime minister. Of course, you deceive yourselves into the belief that the fortunes of the international Jewry and the British Empire are in perfect accord. It is both true and otherwise. To you Englishmen, the Empire is all in all. It is the limit of your genius and it required your supreme effort to keep it so long together. But your "masters" are engaged on their own account in a great gamble the colossal audacity of which defies your imagination. To them the British Empire was once their stepping-several trump cards in their hands which they will not hesitate a moment to sacrifice in order to achieve their purpose.

That is the reason of our sympathy for you, Mr. Churchill, for you are after all a mere puppet in the hands of the Jewish gentry. We know it is a very impolite thing to say of a Prime Minister of Great Britain but it is nonetheless true. Some time ago you made a rather odd statement to the effect that you had not assumed the stewardship of your country in order to liquidate the Empire. Many people thought at the time that you had recovered confidence at the somewhat favourable turn of events both at the Russian and African fronts. We perceived, on the contrary, that you had at last darkly awakened to the real significance of the position assigned to you and that the statement was to be taken as a bitter cry of vague protest aimed at no particular object. It will in future more and more clearly dawn upon you that, together with Mr. Eden, you have been chosen to discharge the very painful duty of offering at the altar of Jehovah the legacy of Pitt and Gladstone as a sacrifice of this final war in which the fate of the "chosen peoples" is at stake.

We also recall that you once called yourself a lieutenant of President Roosevelt. It was generally thought that, old fox as you are, you meant thus to flatter the good-natured Uncle Sam so that he may help you the more. But after the close personal contact you have had with him, you must know full well that the American President of today is no such simple proposition. It is still held in many quarters that, by dint of repeated trips across the Atlantic and pilgrimage to Moscow, you have succeeded in making America and Soviet Russia fight John Bull's war. Especially at home in England your dauntless efforts along this line seem to be highly appreciated by the general public. By this time, however, you must be aware that the present war is by no means John Bull's war. At the time of the last World War the British Empire was still sound and the scale of war was not to be compared to that of the present conflagration. The authors of the war, therefore, chose your country as the headquarters and you English statesmen as the principal actors. The present war is an entirely another affair. This time America is the main-stay and President Roosevelt is necessarily the master of the stage. When you said you were Roosevelt's adjutant it was only an honest statement of that fact. Be that as it may, it is impressive to see a man of your stiff-neckedness subdued by stern reality to that extent. Four years ago you appeared on the stage in an exultant style, full of confidence that Hitler Germany would be destroyed in short order. Subsequent development was nothing but a series of surprises and disappointments for you. Today you not only find yourself a faithful adjutant to the American President but your fatherland, like France of former days, reduced to the role of a mere frontline.

So long as Germany concentrates her efforts upon the eastern front, and America continues her current amount of supply to you, you will be able to deceive yourself and encourage your countrymen with the oft-repeated hopeless hope of "final victory". We Japanese and our Allies look forward with unshapable confidence to the final issue of the war, but apart from that, it is commonplace today that the British Empire is no more and will never be resuscitated. It is a good riddance for you, for it is necessary that you should lose your Empire if only to amend for the countless crimes committed by you through a long history. It would moreover prove a blessing to you English people if you should thereby be cured not only of our Empire mania but of the corruptive influence of the parasites so long preying upon your whole system, and thus regain those sturdy qualities of the British race so that you may be able to play an honourable part in the coming new order of Europe.

We know, Mr. Churchill, that you are at present in no mood to hearken to our words. So firm in the grips of the international "Dark Force", you will not stop taking orders from Mr. Roosevelt until you have thrown your country and people into the abyss of military defeat. That is inevitable and almost predestined. From the standpoint of Japan that is not a very material question, either, for militarily your country is only of secondary importance to us. But we Japanese are a nation in whose life sentiment plays a very large part. In spite of our faithlessness and ingratitude, we cannot but recall sometimes the bond of alliance once uniting our two countries. About that alliance, the most regrettable feature for you is that during those score years few, if any, of your countrymen ever tried to learn anything in earnest about Japan. About the national system of Japan, the real character of her people and their hidden merit and strength, who of your compatriots ever showed knowledge or appreciation more or less accurate? Bound by special ties to the "land of gold" and treated by its Imperial House with unusual regard, your Government and your people threw all that away like an old hat and ran to America, the land of Mammon. That was perhaps a course dictated by an influence over which you had no control, but it was nonetheless a fatal mistake on your part.

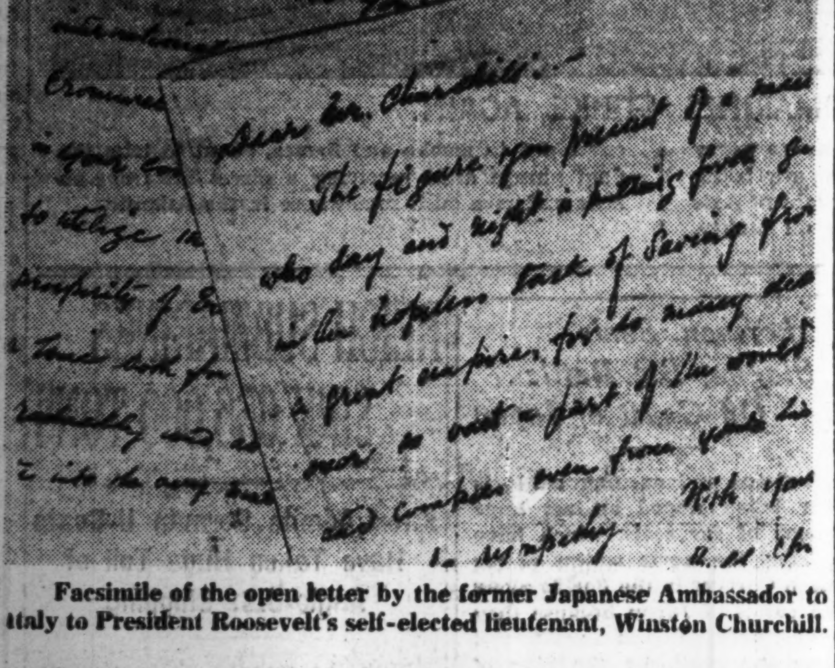
Pointing to the amount of our steel production which is not more than a twentieth of that of America, you declared that Japan was no match for America. That is your way of looking at things and judging values. Don't you remember, however, that where your boasted navy, almost in full force and in your own home waters, took two days and nights to dispose of a single German battleship, a handful of Japanese naval craft operating so far from their base, made short work of two of your "unsinkable" battleships? A similar feat was since repeated against American super-dreadnaughts off Rennell Island. Shall we not imagine that you have become somewhat wiser after this? One year of war in the Pacific ought certainly to have furnished you abundant food for thought. So thoroughly imbued as you are with materialism, it may as yet be too much to expect you to understand that there is on this earth what we Japanese name "shin-bu" (God-inspired martial arts). During the course of the present war, you will be confronted with endless series of what you would term "miracles." You and Roosevelt will find to your cost that a mere amount of war expenditure and materials is of little avail against the Japanese. Thus, in the end, you will be compelled to admit, whether you like it or not, that the secret of Japan's strength lies not merely in materials, nor necessarily in men, but in God. This war will not terminate until then.

You surely remember what Roosevelt said the other day—that it would be a blasphemy against God if after this war a better world were not to be born. Very unexpected words from a very unexpected quarter! Could you tell us what you people mean by God! Is he a God who sanctions all the crimes the Anglo-Saxons and the Jews have committed in this world? Is he a God who approves Roosevelt's vow that when you win the war Japan shall be brushed off the face of the globe and every Japanese shall have the last drop of blood squeezed out of him? You call us pagans. If your religion consists in faith in such God, then indeed ours is an entirely different creed.

As you know the Americans call us monkeys or wild beasts and otherwise heap upon all all manner of evil names. On the field of action, too, their soldiers (yours are no better in that respect) commit shameful atrocities on the wounded and unarmed. Here in Japan, on the other side, blind hostility is remarkable only by its absence, so much so that it is felt necessary to stir up people a little to "hate our enemies". In fact, as our sentiment has been toward the Chinese people, so for the American and British peoples misled by you statesmen, we cannot help feeling pity in the corners of our hearts. Consistent with the spirit of the rule of Tenno, we cannot do otherwise. Unlike you "Christians" we do not call upon God at every turn. Silently and throughout countless ages, we have revered our Supreme Diety and have loyally served the Sumera-Mikoto, His personification on earth. Mere abstractions and doctrines about God which are not endorsed by facts and deeds have no use for us. This war is to decide once and for all which attitude is right in the sight of the Most High.

You and Mr. Roosevelt speak of God without meaning it, but you must not forget that your very souls are at this moment being minutely scrutinized by that God.

Yours truly,
TOSHIO SHIRATORI



Facsimile of the open letter by the former Japanese Ambassador to Italy to President Roosevelt's self-elected lieutenant, Winston Churchill.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

ence.

Thus, even by just taking the German-Soviet war as an example, it is clear that the Anglo-American propaganda regarding the war situation is wild and haphazard. It follows that when it comes to propaganda concerning their own war situation the scale of wildness and haphazardness increases tremendously.

Morever, the more Roosevelt and Churchill, and their followers such as Knox and Eden, open their mouths, the more is it proof that the war situation is not in favor of the anti-Axis nations. And the people of the world have come to recognize that all the Anglo-American talk about "post-war" problems is an attempt to turn the tide of war in their favor. It is clear that victory in this world war will be decided by developments in the war situation. Then, no matter how skilfully smoke-screens are laid, they will not be able to conceal true facts. Because the truth cannot be kept concealed, no matter how skilfully and how often America and Britain lay smoke-screens, the facts of the war situation will prove that after all a smoke-screen is only a smoke screen.

Eden's Visit to America

ASAHI—The British Foreign Secretary, Major Anthony Eden, visited Washington on March 12 and conferred at length with President Roosevelt and other leaders. From what Secretary of State Cordell Hull, on March 18, and Roosevelt, on March 19, told reporters, it can be taken that nothing of much importance came about from this visit. Hull merely declared: "The object of the conferences lay in discussing to what extent the anti-Axis governments had common aims concerning various principles governing the whole of the international political situation, present and future. The conferences were useful to all of us, and the outlook is bright." Roosevelt merely made the lifeless announcement that conferences were held concerning the food problem immediately after the war, and with three or four conferences devoted to economics and finance.

That the results of Eden's visit to America were negligible, is a matter that was expected from the beginning, and is not in the least surprising. The still existent problem for the future lies between the Anglo-American Atlantic Charter and the Soviet's terrirorial claims against not only Poland, but the three Baltic nations and Bessarabia. Neither side can regard as acceptable the other's principles, and the problem lies on what will be done to adjust and smooth over the situation.

In this adjustment, Britain does not place as much importance on the Atlantic Charter as America, and based on its utilitarianism, regards as more important the joint carrying on of the war with the Soviets. America wants to adhere strictly to the heavily Americanized Atlantic Charter, and this causes another problem of how to adjust these two conflicting trends, which, it is noted, did not start recently. Also, this question will not be easily solved in the future, and it is likely that it will remain unsolved even after Eden's Washington visit. The disunity in the war objectives of America, Britain and the Soviet Union, for the present, however, does not obstruct their war activities, and the importance of this disunity must not be overestimated.

BURMA'S RESOURCES RAPIDLY DEVELOPED

Transportation Facilities and Hydroelectric Power Plants Restored

Now that Burma has rid herself of British shackles as the result of the War of Greater East Asia, the resources of the country are being steadily developed by the Burmese under the guidance of the Japanese, states Domei.

Despite its average annual rice production of 7,500,000 tons, ranking fourth in the world, cotton output of 1,000,000 piculs, teakwood output of 1,000,000 tons, and its rich oil, lead, tin, copper, nickel and other mineral resources, Burma was nevertheless not economically favored in pre-war time owing to the British colonial policy of exploitation for the enrichment of the mother country.

During the 60 years of British rule in Burma, the British pursued an industrial policy which from start to finish aimed at exploitation of the country for the sole benefit of Britain, with no regard for the interest of Burma itself. In the field of agriculture, the greater part of the income from rice produced, of which 3,000,000 tons were exported, was taken by the British, thereby placing the Burmese farmers, who constituted 70 per cent of the whole population of Burma, in a state of poverty. The debts of these farmers aggregated 500 million rupees, with the result that the farmers lost their lands to their complete ruin.

Not only the rich mineral resources, but the light industries of Burma were controlled by British capital. This British control of the whole economic resources of the country, coupled with British political tyranny, increased poverty among the Burmese people in inverse proportion to the increase in the country's output of resources.

With the evacuation of the British from Burma, however, the resources of the country are now being steadily developed by the Burmese themselves. Surplus rice is being exported to Malai and other regions which are not self-sufficient in foodstuffs, in accordance with the principle of supplying mutual requirements. Plans are also being formulated for the conversion of surplus rice into alcohol and butanol. In regard to cotton cloth production a five-year plan is underway to increase the cotton output by 1,000,000 piculs under the guidance of Japanese experts. Thus a solution to the agricultural problems that had been left unattended under British rule is expected in the near future.

As for mineral resources, the oil wells at Yenangyaung and mines near the Irrawaddy River destroyed by the British during their retreat, are being rapidly restored, while other mines already are producing. Meanwhile teakwood and other lumber which are produced in large quantities, are being used for the construction of wooden vessels.

With the complete restoration of the communication and transportation facilities and the development of hydroelectric power, further development of resources will take place and the day is not far off when Burma will play an important role in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere

Economic Strength Vital for Thailand

(Continued From Page 1)

the National Government of China?

Premier Phibun: Japan has abolished its extraterritorial rights and concessions. Nanking declared war against the United States and Britain. The Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo of Japan recently personally visited Nanking. All these developments indicate the close relation between the two nations. There is no doubt whatever that as time goes on, all of the 400,000,000 people of China will leave the Chungking regime and join the Nanking Government.

Question: What does Thailand expect of Japan now?

Premier Phibun: We need everything, and we desire wholehearted cooperation from Japan. Firstly, we need arms; secondly, iron and steel; thirdly, medicines. Thailand cannot produce these goods in large quantities, and thus we must obtain them from Japan. I heard a story that idle spinning and weaving equipment in Japan will be sent to the Southern Regions. I hope such aid will be given to Thailand.

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Reich Forces Gain Huge War Results On Eastern Front

(Continued from Page 1)

several points.

The Soviet forces in the Kursk region are facing the danger of being surrounded from the rear, and are preparing to retreat to a new position.

Soviet Attacks Repulsed

Domei

BERLIN, March 20.—The Soviet forces in the southern area of the Orel region commenced an offensive operation last night, in an attempt to relieve the pressure on their comrades east of Kharkov. But the German forces have repulsed all Soviet attacks, and have inflicted severe casualties on the enemy.

Heavy German bomber units last night bombed the Voronej-Kursk railway line and smashed many trains and other railway equipments.

Germans Down 63 Planes

Domei

BERLIN, March 20.—The German forces in the Eastern Front shot down 63 Soviet planes, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today.

Alexander Flayed For Evasive Policy

(Continued From Page 1)

ability to cope with the situation would be exposed. Alexander holds a record in wasting time on speech-making tours, inspection trips and other social activities, but is quite incompetent on strategy.

"Churchill declared in the House of Commons on March 16 that no change would be introduced in the present British anti-submarine strategy, but, if so, for what reason was the anti-submarine warfare conference held at Washington? Is the Admiralty satisfied with the present threatening situation? The prevailing situation is too serious to remain without any counter-action."

Eden Will Have to Wait

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 20.—President Roosevelt cancelled all his week-end program because of his slight illness, it was announced by the White House today. His scheduled conference with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden was also postponed.

SANITARY MEASURES OF DUTCH CRITICIZED

Examination Reveals N.E.I. Failed to Improve Health of Macassar Natives

Domei

MACASSAR, March 20.—That the former Dutch East Indies Government made no efforts to provide health facilities for the native inhabitants was disclosed as the result of a general medical examination conducted by the Japanese Civil Administration of the natives who come in daily contact with Japanese residents.

The record of patients who underwent medical examination during the period from February 25 to March 12 shows that the majority of native inhabitants are sufferers of malaria, trachoma and skin diseases. Moreover, it was also made clear that there are many cases of such communicable diseases as tuberculosis, leprosy and other diseases.

According to the plan worked out to improve the health situation among the native inhabitants on the basis of the medical examination, it was decided that sufferers of infectious diseases should be temporarily dismissed from their jobs in Japanese residents' homes where they work as servants and segregated into the hospitals now being constructed by the Civil Administration authorities, while others should undergo medical treatment at the expense of their respective employers.

Sanitary Officers Trained

Domei

MACASSAR, March 21.—Forty native young men between the ages of 18 to 25 are being obtained by the Administrative authorities here to be assistant sanitary officers designed chiefly for the prevention of malaria, it was learned.

The term of the course is one year, subsidized by the Administrative authorities.

The native young men now under the guidance of Japanese physicians since January 7 will finish the course on the basic knowledge of medicine within this month and from next month they will be trained in practical course.

In view of the ever-mounting demand for these assistant sanitary officials, the graduation will be moved up to October from December this year and immediately upon graduation they will be dispatched to various localities to fulfill their duties as savior of natives from Malaria pestilence.

BRAZILIAN VESSEL SUNK

Alfonso Pena, 3,540 Tons, Torpedoed Off Bahia Coast

The Brazilian ship Alfonso Pena, 3,540 tons, was sunk by an Italian submarine off the coast of Bahia in the eastern part of Brazil on March 2, according to a Buenos Aires report to Domei dated March 18.

The Brazilian Government on March 18 announced that 131 of the passengers and crew perished when the ship was hit by torpedoes and sunk.

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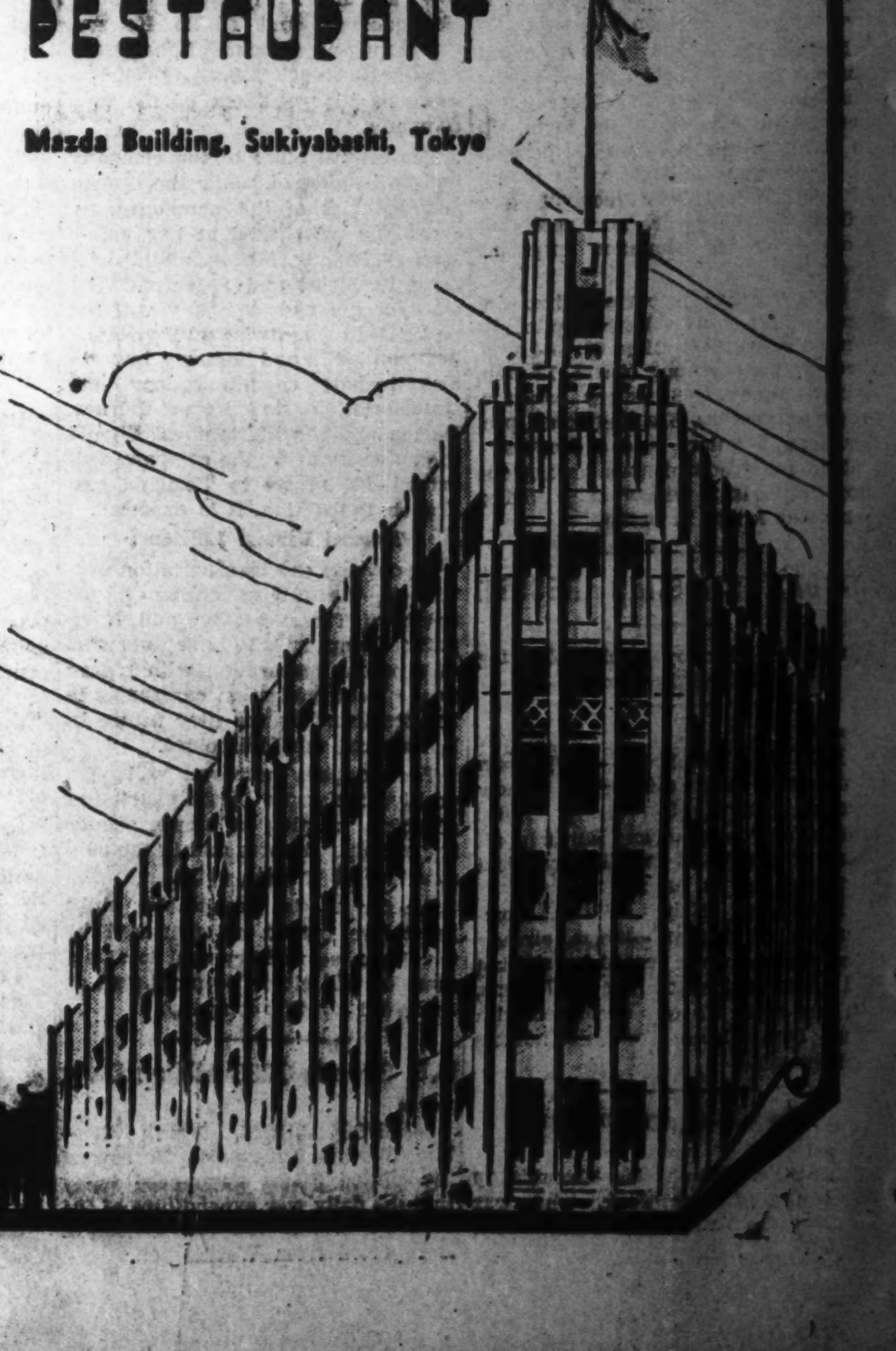

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CAMBODIANS BUCKLE DOWN TO HELP JAPAN

Famed Rice Producing Center in French Indo-China Is Transformed Overnight Into Bustling Industrial Region

Along the lower reaches of the Mekong River lies the French protectorate, Cambodia, known for its fishing industry and its huge rice production. From its time-worn glory of the days of Angkor-Wat, pride of the Khmer race, she has evolved an active industrial center. Her long-drawn slumber, according to a Pnompenh dispatch to the Tokyo Shimbun, has given way to the vigor and industry of an industrial centrum engaged in the production of fuel, oil, gasoline, and cotton

During the year following the outbreak o[illegible] current war, Cambodia has been greatly influenced by the activities of the outside world. In Pnompenh, capital of the country, new industries, such as the alcohol and the fish-oil manufacturing enterprises, have been inaugurated and developed.

An interesting sidelight to her industrial progress has been manifested in her ruler's sudden and unexpected interest in Japanese motion pictures. Together with his interest in Japan and things Japanese, Cambodia in general has awakened to the activities of Eastern Asia.

The population of Pnompenh totals some 102,000, of which 30,000 are Chinese; 10,000, Annamese; and 60,00 over, Cambodians. To provide for self-sufficiency in clothing, foodstuff, and fuel, measures have been initiated for the intense cultivation of cotton and the increased production of fish-oil and gasoline. Since the preceding year, the Government of French Indo-China has embarked upon a program of large-scale, cotton planting along the Mekong River. Surplus production in rice, is being utilized for the manufacture of alcoholic stimulants.

Although in former days Cambodia had but the ruins of Angkor-Wat and ancient pagodas to offer the ever-curious tourists, she has today, the startling sights of a region newly opened and newly developed.

Cuts: (Left top to bottom) Angkor Vat; Sedan Chair Used in Cambodia; Temple Girls. (Right top to bottom) The Royal Palace; Map of French Indo-China; the Mekong River. (Below) Boat Racing at a Water Festival.

NANKING STUDENTS LEARNING FARMING

Curriculum at Central University Changed in Conformity With War Program

Suitable renovations and improvements in keeping with the ideals of new-born East Asia, are being successfully effected in the curriculum of the Central University at Nanking and, conforming to the newly inaugurated program, the students are putting forth diligent efforts toward the development of wheat farming and truck gardening along the southern banks of the Yangtze River, according to a Nanking dispatch to the Asahi.

In the newly adopted curriculum, study of the Japanese language has been made compulsory, while additional lectures on economics, politics, and culture by prominent Japanese scholars have also been added.

Dr. Koya Nakamura, professor at Tokyo Imperial University and authority on Japanese history, was the first to have been invited for instruction purposes. His lectures on Japanese history are recommended as highly educational and enlightening.

To encourage the promotion of better health and to conform to the national policy of increasing production, 900 students, including both men and women, are spending two hours twice each week working in the fields attached to the University. Divided into three groups, they shoulder the responsibility of cultivating designated fields and producing an abundance crop of peas, wheat, cotton, and other products.

Much in the way of producing capable future leaders is also expected of the University.

Chinese Students Mobilized

C.P.S.

PEKING, March 19.—The Directorate-General of Education of the North China Political Affairs Commission has instructed the various educational institutions in North China to implement the program recently promulgated by the Directorate-General for the mobilization of the 1,000,000 students for agricultural work. The objective of the program is to increase the production of agricultural products to make North China self-sufficient in food supplies.

TATUNG COLLIERY PLANS TO TRAIN N. CHINA YOUTHS

Three-Year Project for 18,000 Young Coal Miners Under Consideration

Domei

TATUNG, March 19.—A three-year plan to train 18,000 North China youths as coal miners for the Tatung Colliery has been drawn up by the authorities of the mine, it was learned here today.

In an attempt to bolster its labor personnel, the Tatung Colliery, which used to employ workers from far-flung areas in China, last year undertook an enterprise to train local young Chinese workers by organizing a labor service youth corps and has so far trained 5,000 coal miners.

The new plan to train 18,000 coal miners calls for the recruiting of young workers from Shansi Province and other provinces in North China.

It was decided in accordance with the plan, to start shortly a six-month training course for 1,500 young men. Many of the recruits have already arrived at the mine, it was revealed.

Upon the realization of the plan which will aim at replacing miners employed from distant areas with those recruited from provinces in North China, the coal mine authorities expect that coal production here will be greatly increased.

TO LEARN PLOUGHING ART

Courses Inaugurated for Pupils In Ibaraki

In keeping with the national policy for increasing production and for utilizing surplus manpower in all practical fields, special training courses in ploughing has been inaugurated at the Tama-mura National School, Ibaraki Prefecture since March 15, reports the Tokyo Shimbun. Conforming to the program of the school, students, including both girls and boys scheduled to graduate in March, have been attending the special classes conducted along the banks of the Kinu River.

During their training precedent to the learning of ploughing, the students will be instructed in the technique of handling horses.

THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

Prime Minister Tojo Visits Nanking

After exchanging frank opinions in Nanking with leaders of the National Government on the prosecution of the common war to a successful conclusion, Prime Minister Hideki Tojo returned to Japan early last week. Prime Minister Tojo left Tokyo on March 12 for Nanking and returned on March 15 by way of Shanghai. His visit was to return the courtesy of President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China who visited Japan late last year, to pay his respects in person to China for its declaration of war on the United States and Britain, to exchange unreserved opinions with leaders of the National Government on measures concerning the prosecution of the common war to a victorious finish, and also to inspect various Japanese organs on the spot.

Prime Minister Tojo, returning from Nanking, declared that the officials and people of the National Government of China are resolutely determined to rise or fall with Japan and are exerting their utmost efforts to contribute to the successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia.

Burmese Leaders Arrive in Tokyo

At the invitation of the Japanese Government, a party composed of Prime Minister Ba Maw of the Burmese Government, Maung Mya, Minister of Home Affairs, Thein Maung, Minister of Finance, and Major-General Aung San, Commander-in-Chief of the Burma Defense Army, arrived in Tokyo by air on March 18. The party was welcomed by Naoki Hoshino, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, Shunichi Matsumoto, Foreign Vice-Minister and other leading Japanese officials.

The present visitors from Burma are all ardent exponents of their country's independence and the guiding spirit of their fellow people. They are heroic leaders who have undergone all kinds of hardships and privations in realizing the aspirations of the people of Burma.

Three Wartime Organs Created

A Cabinet Advisers system, Wartime Economic Council and Administrative Inspection system were instituted by Imperial ordinance promulgated on March 18.

With this year assigned to the momentous task of deciding the course of the World War, the Government and the people of Japan are expediting united efforts to build up a system of perfect unity for the destruction of the United States and Britain and the construction of the New Order in Greater Asia. In accordance wtih these aims, the Government had been making various preparations for building up the fighting strength of the nation as quickly as possible. On March 18, it promulgated the Wartime Administration Special Cases Act and the Law governing Provisional Measures and the Wartime Administrative Powers Special Cases Ordinance. All these measures are designed to support each other in the positive mobilization of the wisdom and experience of the people for productivity expansion.

In a statement issued regarding the establishment of the Cabinet Advisers system and other organs, Prime Minister Hideki Tojo stressed that the primary purpose of the new measures is to strengthen the nation's fighting power for the successful consummation of the present war.

Japan-China Sign Final Concessions Compact

The Board of Information announced on March 14 the conclusion of the Agreement on details concerning Japan's rendition of exclusive concessions in China and the Terms of Understanding attached thereto.

Regarding the text of the Agreement and Understanding, Hidesaburo Yokoyama, acting deputy spokesman, remarked that the conclusion of the present agreement established beyond any shadow of a doubt that the Japanese Government faithfully carry out their pledge made to a foreign country. He added that this agreement is a concrete expression of the spirit with which Japan is endeavoring to realize the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and at the same time indicates the spirit of mutual trust and cooperation between Japan and the National Government of China for the realization of the new order and the successful prosecution of the present war.

The historic ceremony for signing the agreement was held at the Ningyuan Hall of the Foreign Department of the National Government at Nanking between the Japanese and Chinese Commissions, led by Japanese Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu and Nanking Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi, respectively.

16 Foe Planes Destroyed In Port Darwin Raid

The enemy's plans to launch a counter-offensive were nipped in the bud on March 15 when Japanese Naval Air Units attacked Port Darwin. Three large heavy oil tanks were blown up and other military facilities there were also subjected to intensive bombings. An Anglo-American fighter plane squadron sprang into action and a furious air duel ensued, with the result that 16 enemy planes were shot down.

Meanwhile, Japanese warcraft are also realizing satisfactory results in their activities against enemy submarines. It is revealed that Japanese Naval Units sank one enemy submarine in the Southwestern Pacific on March 6, two in the Eastern China Sea on March 7, another on March 9 and one more on March 11. One enemy submarine was also sunk in the sea south of Japan on March 11.

Soviet Freighter Sunk By U.S. Submarine

A Soviet freighter this time has become the victim of wanton attacks by American submarines in East Asiatic waters. A Japanese warship sailing off Amami Oshima Island on March 5 saved four Soviet seamen who were drifting in a boat.

On investigation it was found that these seamen were of the crew of the Soviet freighter Kohla of 6,000 tons, which, while sailing in the Eastern China Sea en route from Vladivostok to Kamchatka taking a southward course, was torpedoed by a submarine of unidentified nationality on the night of February 17. Judging from the statements of these seamen and other circumstances, it is believed that there is no room for doubt that the Soviet ship was sunk by an American submarine.

Hitler Makes Visit To Southern Front

Anti-Axis rumors regarding the health of Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler were completely shattered as Berlin papers on March 17 simultaneously published several photographs of the Fuehrer elaborating on strategy somewhere on the Southern Front.

In this connection, local informed quarters are of the opinion that the Fuehrer visited the front to scrutinize the German operations against the Soviet forces after the smashing of the current winter offensives launched by the Red Army.

It is recalled that Chancellor Hitler did not make his appearance for some time even in important meetings including the 10th anniversary of the National Socialist Party's accession to power. The authorities have announced that due to military duties, the German leader could not leave his headquarters.

Big Blow Dealt To Enemy Shipping

The offensive activity of German submarines under Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, Supreme Commander of the German Navy and Commander-in-Chief of the Submarine Fleet, is steadily increasing.

Early last week German submarines attacked enemy transports convoyed by a strong naval fleet off the eastern coast of South America and sank seven ships totaling 49,000 tons. In another section of the Atlantic, German submarines sank seven enemy ships, totaling 43,000 tons. Thus 14 ships proceeding toward England, totaling 92,000 tons, were sent to the bottom.

Also, German submarines attacked a group of anti-Axis transports heading toward England, off Newfoundland and sank 70,000 registered tons of ships, and also in other Atlantic areas, sank 20,000 tons, making a total of 90,000 tons.

With the above tonnage of enemy ships destroyed, the total enemy shipping sunk from March 1 to 16 reaches more than 600,000 tons, already surpassing the total for February, which stood at 576,000 tons.

Meanwhile, Italian submarines sank the British luxury liner, Empress of Canada, 21,517 tons, which was fully loaded with troops, in the Atlantic early last week.

Serious Rift Seen Between U.S.-Soviet

Of all the internal strifes that have increasingly become evident of late among the anti-Axis nations, the American-Soviet conflict, which was brought to light by American Ambassador Admiral William H. Standley, is generally believed to be the most serious.

While some observers conjecture that the British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden is now in Washington to bring about a compromise between the United States and the Soviet Union, Carol Binder, an American correspondent of the influential evening paper, Razon made an interesting disclosure of the American-Soviet strife in the following vein:

"Immediately after Admiral Standley issued his sensational declaration, American Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles camouflaged the Washington Government's stand by saying that the Ambassador had issued the statement on his own responsibility. However, opinion reigns in Washington political circles that he made that declaration in accordance with the wishes of President Roosevelt."

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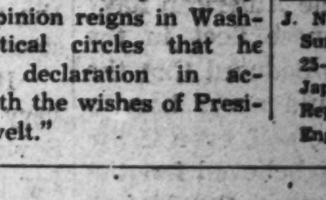

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TOKYO, MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1943

The Tragedy of Quezon And Osmena

One of the tragedies of the current war is the plight of the leaders of the erstwhile Philippine Commonwealth who deserted their countrymen and fled blindly to the United States—the flamboyant former President Manuel C. Quezon and others. There they are leading a forlorn existence, unwanted, and thoroughly out of place in their surroundings.

This humiliating position of Quezon and others who failed to see the opportunity which the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia afforded for the Philippines to become an integral part of the true East Asia and absconded was manifested the other day in a speech by former Vice-President Sergio Osmena at New York. In an address to the employees of the Bendix Aviation plant—an address that was obviously suggested by his American bosses—Osmena declared that the Philippines had been the "victim of unprovoked aggression."

Mere reference to the developments preceding the outbreak of the war would suffice to show the nonsense of Osmena's charge against Japan. The abrogation by the United States of its treaty of commerce and navigation with Japan, its subsequent embargoes on scrap iron and oil to Japan, and the freezing of Japanese assets were tantamount to acts of war against this country. These provocative measures were taken by the United States while it took the lead in setting up the ABCD encirclement line against Japan with the intent to force without recourse to arms the Tokyo Government to submit to impossible demands—demands that would have meant the undoing of the Japanese Empire.

The question is: Did Quezon and his right-hand man, Osmena, ever raise any complaint against the measures taken by the megalomaniacal President Roosevelt to strengthen the fortifications in the Philippines? The turn of the year 1941 saw Secretary of War Stimson sending heavy bombers in increasing numbers to the Philippines and Secretary of the Navy Knox dispatching destroyers and airplane carriers to the Cavite naval base—all with the intention of bringing Japan to its knees. These were actions of the most strongly provocative character against Japan on the part of the United States but there was never a protest from the Philippine authorities.

The reason for that of course was that Quezon and his satellites grossly overestimated the strength of the United States. They were gullible to the irresponsible bombastic predictions by Knox that the American navy would wipe out the Japanese fleet in the matter of a few weeks and deduced that the Japanese armed forces would never have a chance to step on Philippine soil, even if the worst came to worst. They believed fanatically in Roosevelt's boasts that the United States was the strongest power in the world.

The pity of it all is that Quezon and Osmena did not realize their delusions about American strength when they received news of the Pearl Harbor debacle. The sinking of the British battleships Prince of Wales and the Repulse off Malaya by the Imperial Air Units within the next two days should have convinced them beyond any doubt of the futility of further dependence on the Anglo-American powers. But they didn't. Still intoxicated with worship of things American and apparently thinking that the defeat of the American forces in the Philippines was a temporary setback, Quezon and Osmena fled with General MacArthur to Australia and thence to America, leaving their people in the lurch. A year and three months have gone by since the fall of Manila but the probability of the American forces recapturing it is as remote as ever.

Reports of the new Philippines that has appeared within the past year—a product of the magnanimous policy of the Japanese Military Administration and the spontaneous wholehearted cooperation of the Filipinos themselves under such leaders as Jorge Vargas, Chairman of the Executive Commission—must indeed be making life most miserable for Quezon and Osmena, traitors to their countrymen.

The Anglo-American Game Of Double Cross

The Soviet Union must feel rather uncomfortable these days with her partners-in-arms so self-consciously proclaiming that they will never cut her throat.

Just the other day, the Washington Star claimed with its usual editorial glibness that the American people are determined to give the Soviet Union every possible assistance and that they appreciate the importance of reaching an "understanding" with her on post-war questions. "Certainly," assured the paper, "they seek no post-war advantage at the Soviet Union's expense."

On the same day, a news item from Washington declared, "The Eden-Roosevelt conferences continued today, canvassing the entire range of diplomatic and political problems, including that of bringing Russia into firm post-war collaboration with the Anglo-American nations."

Perhaps it was just a coincidence, but it so happened that on the same day again Senator Tom Connally, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, was moved to give the assurance that "the United States is not going to double-cross Russia or any other nation."

Then on the 17th, Viscount Cranborne Leader of the British House of Lords, answered Lord Beaverbrook's vigorous demand for the immediate opening of a second front in Europe by appealing to the latter "not to arouse unfounded suspicions among the Russians." Cranborne voiced his pious fears that Lord Beaverbrook's irresponsible remarks would further impair British-Soviet relations. He asserted that the Anglo-American military leaders were working hard on the problem and added that although the Soviets were bearing the main burden of the land fighting for the anti-Axis powers, nevertheless the British and the Americans were carrying "the lion's share" of the sea and air fighting.

It would appear that the United States and Britain are worried about the attitude of the Soviet Union toward their inability to function properly both militarily and politically. The very loudness and persistence of the assurances voiced by the Anglo-American nations make their protestations of "friendship" sound peculiarly false and weak.

It is obvious, of course, that the United States and Britain are more than anxious to keep the Soviet Union fighting and continuing to make sacrifices for them. But there must be other reasons for this sudden outburst of concern for Soviet goodwill.

Could it be that the Anglo-American nations are lulling the Soviet Union into a false sense of security so that they can play their old game of double cross? Could it be that the United States and Britain are planning to let their hard-fighting ally down again? Could it be that they have absolutely no intention of risking their precious troops, transports and equipment to help the Soviets out in their struggle with the Germans? Is it possible that America and Britain are planning to let Soviet Union wear herself out, become reduced to impotency fighting the Reich legions, in order to check the menace of Bolshevism? And further, are Washington and London scheming to squeeze the Soviets out from deriving any post-war benefit from the sacrifices they are now making for their so-called "allies"?

It is hard to tell for certain, but it looks very much like it. In view of the facts, the Soviet Union is perfectly justified in distrusting the United States and Britain. Certainly, the Soviets can find no solace or ground for faith in the black, treachery-filled past histories of America and Britain. The only hope that the Soviet Union can have is that history will not repeat itself.

A Year Ago Today

March 22, 1942

The Japanese Army Headquarters in the Philippines dropped leaflets on American troops on Bataan peninsula urging them to surrender by noon, March 22. The notice was addressed to Lieutenant-General Jonathan Wainright, Commander-in-Chief of the United States forces in the Philippines.

* * *

The necessity of increasing working hours in the war industries in the United States is meeting with considerable difficulties. There is a wide difference of opinion in the United States in regard to the advisability of abolishing the 40-hour week and the overtime pay.

* * *

The United States House of Representatives today approved an appropriation of over $100,000,000 for the construction of a new set of locks for the Panama Canal and for construction work. The bill which has now been passed to the Senate, is said to be included in the non-military expenditure amounting to $350,000,000 covered by the new budget of the War Department.

AXIS VICTORIES GREATLY IMPAIR BRITAIN'S STRAINED WAR EFFORT

British Industry Is on Verge of Decline, Having Already Reached Its Peak in Output

By FUMIO FUKUI
(From the Kaizo)

The aim of economic mobilization in time of war is to organize to the highest degree of efficiency labor, resources, and production facilities of the country on a war footing for an all-out effort for the prosecution of the war. Before this could be done, however, the peacetime economy of the country must be transformed as quickly as possible into war economy, and the various production branches which were previously operated on a profit basis must be reorganized so that their entire efforts are concentrated on the war. This change-over to controlled economy necessarily calls for an unprecedented power for the government.

Similarly, Britain had to undergo great internal changes. Although she had championed laissez faire in the past, Britain today is a country with controlled economy on an unparalleled scale.

The Churchill cabinet has in it the powers needed to tide over Britain's wartime emergency, but it is leading a government made up of many different political parties such as Labor, Conservatives, Liberals, etc. This multilateral political representation in the government is greatly impairing the British war effort. As the Churchill cabinet constantly reaches for more wartime power, this complicated setup is proving to be a handicap in Britain's controlled economy. The tradition being many years of free commercialism based on laissez faire, it appears that the British people cannot readily adjust themselves overnight to controls, regulations and restrictions.

In the face of imminent danger, the Churchill cabinet was invested with sweeping powers under the national defense emergency laws when it was formed in May, 1940. In the event of necessity, Churchill had at his disposal the power to mobilize his country's resources and labor, and generally control the economic life of Britain.

In order to attain maximum results from war industries, the output of civilian products and other non-essentials must be reduced to the minimum and the country's raw materials, labor and production facilities must be concentrated in an all-out war effort. In the transformation of her industries from peacetime to war footing, Britain had taken the following measures.

Control of Raw Materials

Prior to the outbreak of the war in Europe, Britain's Minister of Commerce enforced a control of all import and export of vital raw materials for the purpose of national security. Some time after the start of the war, the Minister of Munitions and Supplies appointed a controller of raw materials in order to make the control more rigid. The following items are under the direct control of the Minister of munitions and Supplies: Iron, steel, non-ferrous metals, wool, cotton, leather and tin. Aluminum is controlled by the Minister of Aircraft Production and coal by the Fuel Minister. Furthermore, the Minister of Munitions and Supplies was given monopolistic control over all purchases and importation of goods and commodities from foreign countries as well as from the British dominions. Rigid controls were also placed on business and other forms of transactions, while maximum prices were fixed on all commodities.

Due to the immense shortage of goods which promises to be more acute, restrictions were enforced on the supply of textile goods in April 1940 and in May, 1941, articles of daily use were also placed under control. Volume of supplies to the retailers from the wholesalers was reduced by 20 to 50 percent of the total available during the same period the year before. After August, 1942, however, the manufacture of non-essentials was either totally banned, or put on a license system. With the aim of cutting down consumption by one-half of the previous year, a ticket system was put into operation for the purchase of shoes and clothing as of June 1, 1941, but a year later, in June, 1942, the number of coupons for the purchase of these goods was reduced by 20 per cent.

On March 4, 1941, the Minister for Commerce announced the government's plan for the centralization of production of 36 different peacetime industries, such as textile, cosmetics, general merchandise, and so forth. The plan called for the establishment of one central plant by combining the numerous factories, and in order that the central plant may operate smoothly, the government promised sufficient labor and raw materials. Factories thus closed down were to be used as warehouses by the war industries, and the man power released to be transferred to vital work. In this way, the government expected to transfer between 500,000 to 750,000 workers to war industries.

Immediately following the outbreak of the war in Europe, all British males between the ages of 18 and 41 were made liable for compulsory military service under the national service law.

Britain was shaken out of her lethargy in May, 1940 by the bitter experiences at Dunkirk. With a complete evacuation of her forces from the continent and with the fall of France, Britain for the first time realized the gravity of the situation. The government immediately took steps for the mobilization of the country's labor, as well as resources, on a scale hereto unimagined. But, even then, the organization of Britain's wartime economy was a very slow process.

General mobilization of labor was begun after Ernest Bevin, member of the Labor Party, had taken the portfolio of Labor Minister in the Churchill Cabinet. In July, 1941, with the establishment of national arbitration courts, labor disputes were reduced greatly. Before that, in June, vocational guidance offices were set up at various localities to encourage male workers seeking new jobs to enter war industries. In spite of its power to mobilize labor, the government thereafter during the same year did not take direct measures to compel workers to go into war factories, but rather merely encouraged them to enter vital work voluntarily. The government on the other hand sought to discover hidden man power reserves by registering all technical specialists, machinists, metal trade workers, electrical workers, shipbuilders, and coal miners.

A decree was ordered on March 15, 1941 in accordance with the national defense laws requiring the registration of every Britisher with the man power offices. However, males liable for military service, and women already engaged in vital work were exempted.

Labor Controlled

In March, 1941 the government issued a decree affecting the workers in vital industries. Under this law, workers in the so-called protected industries were assured of fixed rates of pay, and the employers were forbidden to dismiss their workers without first consulting the labor offices. Workers on their part were disallowed to change jobs without first obtaining special permission by the government. This law affected workers in shipbuilding and repairing industry, coal mines, construction work, farms and textile industry. Seamen engaged in convoy duty were also affected by this law.

With their rapid mechanization, the armed forces felt an urgent demand for skilled men, and this necessitated the altering of the decree exempting skilled workers from military services. In this way, military conscription was greatly speeded up, and from the time of the start of the war until April, 1941, it is estimated that between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 persons were taken into the armed forces from the industries alone. With such a demand for man power by the armed forces and the war industries, Britain's unemployment was reduced sharply. In February, 1940, there were 1,600,000 unemployed, but this number was reduced to 300,000 by the middle of 1941. Britain's unemployment today is believed to be about 100,000.

After all the available sources of man power had been dried up, women were called upon to fill up the labor shortage. Following their registration, women were at first urged to go into employment but this system did not bring about the expected result. Compulsory mobilization was then put into force.

On December 18, 1941, the British government enforced its second national service law effecting unmarried women between the ages of 20 and 31 to serve in women's auxiliary corps with the army, navy and the air force, as well as with the civilian defense corps. Others were turned over to war work.

In February of this year, this law was extended to married women with no dependents. Those with dependents were encouraged to engage in part time work so that still more man power may be released for more vital work, and to the forces.

In 1942, Britain's labor mobilization had entered its final stages. In May, 1942, the Minister for Labor, Ernest Bevin, reported to the House of Commons that out of the 33,300,000 British males between the ages of 14 and 64, 22,000,000 were engaged in jobs directly or indirectly connected with the prosecution of the war, either with the armed forces, defense corps, or on convoy duty, or in vital war work.

Two and a half years after the start of the war, the organization of Britain's controlled production had been completed to a certain extent in the different branches of raw materials, production facilities, and labor. But with the limited supply of her man power and resources, and with the intensification of the the war, war production had to be placed on priority basis.

Production Control Fails

In May, 1940, the British government made its first attempt to control production. With the experiences of the last world war in his mind, Prime Minister Churchill appointed Arthur Greenwood, who was then a minister in the cabinet without portfolio, as chairman of the newly created production counsel and sought to centralize the production front. This counsel, however, was able to do only a little, and in January, 1941, it was superseded by an executive committee of production headed by the Labor Minister, Ernest Bevin, with the Minister for Munitions and Supplies, Aircraft Production, Commerce, and the First Lord of the Admiralty as members of the committee. This committee looked over the distribution of raw materials and labor to the industries on priority basis, but because of its limited power, this too was soon forgotten.

Together with America's participation in the war following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, both Britain and America keenly felt the necessity of a closer collaboration between the two countries on matters pertaining to production. Because of this urgency, Prime Minister Churchill in February, 1942 established the Ministry of Production in his cabinet, and appointed Lord Beaverbrook as the first Minister for Production.

The Minister for Production was responsible for the administration of wartime production, and its related problems, such as fixing priority, the volume of production, and allocating raw materials in accordance with the policy of the Defense Minister and the War Cabinet.

Beaverbrook Resigns

Although the new Ministry had been created following a popular demand, it soon became a general disappointment, as its powers were still restricted almost to nothing. Whatever powers it had were merely nominal as the control and supervision of production and labor still rested in the hands of the different ministers as before. After only two weeks in office, Beaverbrook was compelled to resign from his post following a feud with Ernest Bevin, the Labor Minister.

On February 19, 1942, at the time of the wholesale reshuffle in the British cabinet, Churchill recalled Oliver Lyttleton from Cairo, who was then the Minister for State in Middle East, and appointed him as the new Minister for Production. Lyttleton had won considerable fame previously as Minister for Commerce in centralizing the production of peacetime industry.

In June, 1942, Lyttleton flew to America, and after conferring with America's Production Chief, Donald Nelson, established the British-American Joint Production and Resources Board. He also conferred with the Joint Staff as well as with the British-American Joint Distribution Board of Military Supplies, and worked toward the coordination of British and American war production.

After the outbreak of war in Europe until about the middle of 1941, Britain's industrial output declined sharply in comparison with that of the previous year's. This was due largely to the sharp decline in the quantities of raw materials from overseas following Germany's submarine warfare against British shipping, and also due to the unrelenting bombing by the German Air Force during the days of Battle for Britain.

With still tougher days ahead, it can be said that Britain's industry has already reached its peak in output, and there are good reasons to believe that hereafter, it will be on the decline. The reasons for this belief are that Germany's U-boat campaign, which is still increasing in intensity, will further complicate Britain's raw material problem, if it has not already put Britain in grave difficulties. With their private initiative completely destroyed with the assessment of 100 per cent wartime profits tax, it is hardly likely that whole hearted cooperation can be expected from the industrialists in an all-out British war effort, while the workers must be constantly goaded to work with better pays, and blank promises of a better post-war world.

Two Defeatists Meet

MORAES DELVED DEEPLY INTO STUDY OF JAPAN

Simplicity Marked Portuguese Literatus' Life

By TOMIZO HANANO
(From Bungei Nippon)
Part III

Moraes was very deeply impressed by the fact that every Japanese household is provided with a "kamidana" (family shrine). "A house signifies a shrine," he thought. The Japanese people keep inside and outside of their houses very clean, not simply because they love cleanliness, but because he houses signify shrines, he concluded. In his opinion, as a house is a shrine, the head of the house is the Shinto priest who performs services for the spirits of ancestors.

It is undeniable that Westerners love and respect home, but households are, with them, utilitarian entities where husbands and wives carry on their work cooperatively. On the contrary, Japanese houses are sacred places where ancestors are worshipped and where all members live in absolute subjection to their family heads. They denote places where the virtues of loyalty and filial piety are practised. Family heads are god-like parents full of kindness, not despotic masters. All members of Japanese families are, therefore, ever ready to lay down their lives at the call of their heads. The distinguished loyal deeds performed by individuals are not regarded in Japan as the services rendered individually, because they do honor to the families to which they belong. The idea of honoring a house whose member or members are at the front must be alien to Western minds.

Moraes was of the opinion that in the Japanese language too, the non-egoistic character of the Japanese people is reflected. The Japanese language, in which the subject is always omitted, makes a singular contrast with Western languages in which, reflecting the individualistic Western spirit, the subject is never omitted. Another distinguished feature of the Japanese language is that it has many honorifics. This shows that distinctions in status between master and servant, parent and child, etc., are particularly clear in Japan.

Japanese Non-Egoistic

The non-egoistic trait of the Nippon spirit is also discernible in Japanese marriages, he thought. Couples marry in Japan, not for conjugal enjoyment, but for begetting children who will keep up uninterruptedly the services for ancestral spirits. It is for this reason that Japanese family life apparently centers in their children. This does not mean that Japanese households are given to morbid love of children, only to spoil them. Children are prized in the sense that they will grow up to perform services for ancestors and devote themselves to the service of the State. It follows, therefore, that children have to be well bred and well disciplined.

Moraes says that no Japanese remains single and that they marry early too. This is because the main aim of marriage is to beget children for perpetuating the family services for ancestors. Parents are eager to get their sons married early so that they may be blessed with grandchildren as early as possible.

The system of adoption is explainable on the same ground. When one has no heir of his own, he adopts a boy in another family as his heir.

Moraes stresses that to the Japanese wife, her husband is at once the master and the father. "Father" is a title which most eloquently signifies the man who has done and does his duty in the sight of his family, his fatherland and his gods. The head of the family is addressed as father not only by his children but by his wife also. Before the dignified title of father, she shrinks into a position lower than that of the wife. The Japanese woman is happy. The family happiness is all that she desires, and consequently she is happy if her household is happy. She is happy in the consciousness that she is the mother of a child upon whom will eventually devolve the sacred duty of performing services for ancestral spirits.

Moraes warns foreigners against the misconception that the Japanese people have no aptitude for science. In his opinion, the Japanese people are endowed with traits much more scientific than the Western people. The only difference is, he thinks, that whereas Westerners set store by what is abstract, Japanese people attach special importance to what is concrete. They are far more artistic than Westerners. Within a short period, he says, the Japanese people have mastered the sciences which they have imported from the West, and so Japanese sciences and arts promise to become far superior to those of the West. In the Meiji era already, Moraes was thus emphatic in his assertion that the sciences and arts of the Japanese people, who prefer the concrete to the abstract, the synthetic to the analytic, intuition to logic and spirit to material, would become far superior to those of the West through the absorption of the strong points of the latter.

Obeisance Toward East

Moraes sang the praises of the Japanese custom of making an obeisance toward the east on New Year's Day, of clapping hands in fervent prayers to all gods and to pay homage at the shrines dedicated to tutelary gods. He also saw a manifestation of the Nippon spirit in the Japanese way of counting one's age. He asserted that the Japanese custom according to which all people become one year older simultantously on the New Year's Day is demonstrative of the Nippon spirit which causes the individual to efface itself for the sake of the whole.

Moraes saw clearly that the non-egoistic character permeates the Japanese language, religion, customs and manners and all other phrases of Japanese cultural life. Its most dignified expression he recognized in the services performed for ancestral spirits and in the ardent loyalty of the people.

Moraes died a tragic death at his humble abode at Iga-cho in the city of Tokushima on July 1, 1929, at the age of 75. It is very important that the words and actions of the late Wenceslau de Moraes, who had a thorough grasp of the Nippon spirit and who actually practised it in his daily life, should be made widely known in order to acquaint all peoples of the world, Occidental as well as Oriental, with the distinguished traits of the Nippon spirit.

(End)

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